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TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.25	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.28	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.40	6.09
Sheungshui	...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.46	6.16
Fanling....	...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.51	6.20
Taipo Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	6.01	6.30
Taipo ...	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	6.05	6.34
Shatin ...	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	6.18	6.47
Yaumati...	...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.38	7.07

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STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25
Shatankok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatankok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	3.20	6.25
Shatankok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatankok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	2.05	5.15
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	3.00	6.10

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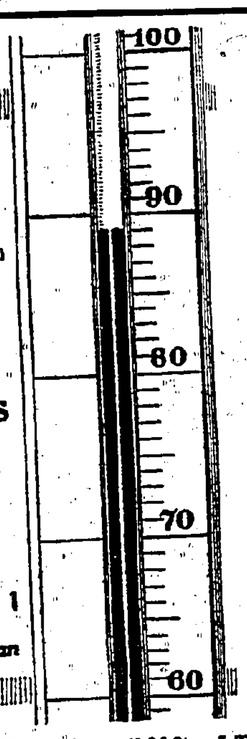
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FILMS IN THE FAR EAST.

HOW THE CINEMA COULD HELP BRITISH PRESTIGE.

In connection with a sermon preached on Sunday, August 2nd, in St. John's Cathedral by the Rev. T. B. Powell, in the course of which the preacher made reference to undesirable cinematograph films which were sometimes shown in China and elsewhere in the Far East, the following article from the pen of "Agravaine," the well-known writer on film subjects, in the *Referee*, will be of interest:—

We have been hearing a great deal lately of the weakening of British prestige in the Far East through our official failure to understand the world-wide importance of the cinema. Both from the diary to which I referred last week, and from other information that has come to hand, it would appear that the state of affairs in this regard is more deplorable than could well be imagined.

So far as China is concerned, here is a little sidelight of my diarist friend's upon what is happening.

"There are," he writes, "twenty-two cinemas in Korea and sixteen in Manchuria—all in the larger cities. They appeal only to Koreans who like American serials, comedies, and fighting pictures. They pay only one yen fifty sen (three shillings) a real for a production, regardless of its quality, so that only films ready for the junk-heap are sent here for whatever extra their rental may bring."

"In Shanghai," by the way, "there is an organised trade with Los Angeles and New York carried on by a circle of Spanish Jews, who send out duped copies. The most notorious case was Chaplin's 'The Kid' which was shown in Shanghai before it was released in New York!"

It is quite evident that the American monopoly in those parts of the world has nothing to do with any desire to represent either American or white civilisation generally in a light favourable to Oriental eyes. To get money, whether for worthless and pernicious trash or for pirated goods, is the only aim.

On the other hand, what is England doing? During these last few days I have had an opportunity of learning something of the difficulties from Mr. Ralph Bridges, of Singapore, who happens to be in England, and is interested in the welfare of British films all over the Straits Settlements. Mr. Bridges tell me that there—within the Empire itself—where good, well-inspired and characteristically British films should obviously predominate, the nineteen cinema-theatres are, at least half of them "under American influence." Mr. Bridges himself and a colleague have started a company with a view to having the Empire properly represented before its own audiences in Malaya—both for the few thousand whites and for the Chinese and Malays. But the difficulty of getting British films is enormous. Even when they have been got, the censorship is so strict that sometimes the most innocent of them have to be completely distorted.

Here, for example, is the official list of definite embargoes which the censor is bound to exercise. How to make a film interesting without anything that could come under either of these sixteen "heads" might well be set as a prize puzzle:—

1.—Binding and gagging.
2.—Murders of any description.
3.—All scenes where women do not conduct themselves in a proper manner.
4.—All masked scenes.
5.—Scenes showing Europeans in the power of natives or persecuted in any shape or form.
6.—Gruesome expressions.
7.—Ill-treatment and persecution of women.
8.—All "hold ups."
9.—Immorality.
10.—All scenes that are likely to mean loss of prestige.
11.—House-breaking or any scene that shows entry in any but the correct manner.
12.—Safe-breaking.
13.—Any scenes liable to suggest new ideas for the purpose of crime.
14.—Strikes.
15.—Scenes likely to provoke racial feeling or religious animosity.
16.—Scenes likely to bring the laws or the administration of justice into contempt or ridicule.

The result of all this is that anything in the way of speculation becomes hazardous in the extreme. Meanwhile, America floods the place with the customary jazz-cabaret and midnight-swimming-bath stuff. Thus, from the doings of New York cake-eaters and Hollywood vulgarians, the population at our future naval base is encouraged to take its share in the white man's burden!

"With it all," said Mr. Bridges, "I do not give up hope. We have been on the track of quite a number of good English pictures recently—and you cannot tell how refreshing it is to see a British flag on the screen, just for once in a way! 'Zeebrugge' hits, of course, gone out. 'Coming Through the Rye,' 'Livingstone,' 'Owd Bob,' 'The Love Story of Aliette Brunton,' and 'Wonderful London,' we have negotiated for.

"Just by way of showing how little our authorities seem to care about these things," added Mr. Bridges, "I do not know of a single film that gives the world anything like a right impression of Singapore itself its peoples, and its history. There is, as a matter of fact, hardly a town in the Empire more suited for the making of films, or surrounded with more picturesque and varied scenery. Its history is as glorious as it is romantic. It is going, as everybody knows, to be even more a vital centre from the Imperial point of view than it has been. Yet, apart from seeing the name in the papers the people of the Empire at large have hardly been taught that there is such a place!"

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM.

WHAT CANDIDATES WERE ASKED AT RECENT TEST.

The Civil Service correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

As I anticipated the General Paper set to the 22,000 ex-Service candidates from the Civil Service proved the most difficult part of the examination for which they are sitting. The examiners' tests, which included questions on the origin of the war, wireless telegraphy, and Imperial Preference, certainly fulfilled the promise that they would be of "interest and importance at the present day."

It would be interesting to learn how Civil Servants and others not sitting for the examination would have fared when faced with the following light interrogatories:

1. Give in broad outline the course of events which led up to the war of 1914-1918.
2. Illustrate the effect of climate on the habits and industries of men.
3. What are the arguments which can be advanced for and against the practice of vaccination?
4. Explain with the aid of diagrams the working either of a crystal wireless set or of a simple telephone circuit.
5. What may be said for and against big business combinations?
6. Describe, in outline the work done by the State to promote either agriculture or education.
7. Why is Great Britain unwilling to hand over to Egypt the control of the Suez Canal and of the Sudan?
8. What is meant by Imperial Preference? Show, with examples, how it would work.

Invited to submit answers to only three of the questions, candidates were informed that in the awarding of marks special attention would be paid to the clearness and orderly arrangement of the answers. A further choice was placed before the candidates who in the English paper had to select for treatment one of the three following:

1. Discuss suitable ways of spending a fortnight's holiday in the month of February.
2. Discuss the value of airships and airplanes in times of peace.
3. Write a letter to a friend maintaining that the wide public interest in watching, as distinct from playing, cricket and football is harmful to us as a nation. Write also his reply taking the opposite view. Use fictitious names.

Victims before the examiners might have felt inclined to comment on the English of the paragraph in the recommendation of the Southborough Committee, which led to the holding of the examination. This was:

"It is agreed that such further number of those ex-Service men now employed as temporary clerks in Government departments, other than those employed on a casual basis, who fail or do not sit at the examinations, as with the number who qualify at the Southborough examination is equivalent to three-fifths of the estimated total number of such temporary clerks which shall be taken as 21,500, shall be selected for permanent non-pensionable employment in Government departments on the scales now prescribed for temporary graded clerks, as adjusted from time to time, and subject also to the conditions of service applicable generally to such clerks; provided that the number to be so selected for permanent employment shall not be less than 8,000; and that men now employed on a casual basis with previous temporary non-casual service shall be regarded as eligible to be selected for permanent employment within the prescribed limits herein defined."

It may be assumed that none of the candidates chose this as a model for "clearness." It says much for the efficiency of the Civil Service Commission that all the arrangements for conducting the proceedings worked smoothly and satisfactorily, with Sir Stanley Leathes as chief organiser. The general arrangements were carried out by the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Steven, who was assisted by Mr. G. K. Pagley, who retired at the end of March, but came back to help. One director and three assistant directors of examination have been responsible for the preparation of the papers.

WHITEHALL STAFF BIGGER.

There were employed in Government departments on June 1st, 299,120 persons of both sexes, a net increase of 439 on the month.

At the Post Office, 720 more persons were employed, due, it was stated, "to growth of work and leave provision," while increases of 43 in the Inland Revenue, and 34 at the Admiralty, were due in the one case to growth of work, and in the other to the employment of additional draughtsmen at headquarters and a temporary overlap following the substitution of permanent for temporary clerks.

Decreases of 207 were recorded by the Pensions Ministry and 97 by the Labour Ministry.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

TWO BRITISH SCIENTISTS' WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

THE CABINET AND NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 25th.

SUMMER TIMES.

The advocates of Summer Time as a permanent institution have at last succeeded in getting a Bill through the House of Commons. But there had to be a compromise to placate the farmers. Originally the intention was to give six clear months of Summer—from the first Sunday in April till the first Sunday in October. In that period there would be an extra hour of daylight obtained by the simple process of juggling with the clock. As the Bill left the Commons, however, it enacts that Summer Time shall be from the third Sunday in April till the first Sunday in October. The farmers have been conceded a fortnight.

The chief advantage of the Bill is that it makes Summer Time permanent. There will be no more of the tiresome squabbles we have had to endure year after year. The Bill still has to pass through the House of Lords, but no doubt their lordships will be kind. If there was further serious opposition to the proposed arrangement and the fight should be renewed probably the farmers and their friends would lose the graceful concession that has been made to them, and the full six months would be insisted upon.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Owing to the long illness of the Duke of Devonshire it is now known that His Majesty the King will not stay at Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, for the grouse shooting this season. Instead he and the Queen are going to Sledmere, near Malton, where they will be the guests of Lady Mary Sykes. This will be the first occasion upon which the widow of Sir Mark Sykes has acted as hostess to Royalty at her beautiful Yorkshire home, and it will, of course, be a great event for the country people round about.

Lady Sykes is a daughter of the late Sir John Gorst, she has inherited a good deal of her father's intellectual powers. It may be recalled that when her husband died she was asked to stand in his place for the Hull constituency that he had represented, and had she done so there is not much doubt that she would have been returned. But at the time her family were growing up, and being a dutiful mother she preferred to devote herself to their welfare.

A LORDLY GIFT.

For some years there has been talk of the necessity of redecorating the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, but the matter was regularly shelved owing to the expense. Now I hear that Lord Iveagh, head of the world-famous brewery firm of Guinness & Co., of Dublin, has offered to bear the expense to the tune of £20,000. Since the war memorial was erected in the Gallery to peers and the sons of peers who gave their lives in the war the need for redecoration has become more obvious; and it is expected that the handsome offer will be accepted.

THE CANCER DISCOVERY.

The announcement this week that it has been discovered that cancer is due to a germ has created something in the nature of a sensation. Dr. W. E. Gye and Mr. J. E. Barnard, whose names are bracketed together in connection with the great event, have suddenly leapt into fame. The daily and weekly papers are full of the discovery, though it is extremely difficult for the mere layman to master the facts. The subject is too technical. Broadly speaking, it appears that to produce cancer two factors are required—an extrinsic virus which is common in its malignant action to various species, and an intrinsic virus whose action is only shown in the particular species of its production.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Gye is the son of a railway workman, and was born in Long Eaton, Derbyshire. He started life as a railway clerk earning ten shillings a week. At the age of 17 he took up spare-time study, and after denying himself practically all the pleasures of life which young men take as a matter of course, he had saved enough to come to London and qualify for his B.Sc. degree. Then he went to Edinburgh University, finding the money for his expenses by acting as a schoolmaster in the Midlands. Two years before the war he qualified as a doctor, and he served in France and Italy with the British army.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

I hear that although Queen Alexandra's deafness continues to increase her general health gives no cause for anxiety. The Queen Mother, who at one time preferred to dine alone and very late, now dines regularly at nine o'clock with any guests staying in the house. Every day she goes for a long drive, which she thoroughly enjoys. Queen Alexandra corresponds a good deal with the Empress Marie, who now lives at Copenhagen. One of her pleasures, which she looks forward to, is the news of the day in the papers. This keeps her abreast of everything which is going on.

TELEPHONE *v.* TELEGRAPH.

It appears from what the Postmaster General told the House of Commons the other night in the course of his annual statement on the Department for which he is responsible that the telephone is ousting the telegraph. In spite of—or perhaps because of—the reduction in rates, the telephone is earning almost as big a surplus as is needed to make good the losses on the telegraphs. Sir William Mitchell Thomson also quoted some amazing figures in other directions.

Last year the Post Office handled 3,500 million letters, 70 million telegrams, and 1,000 million telephone calls. This is surely enough to justify the claim made that the Department is the most wonderful piece of business organisation in the world. The only element of discontent is that penny postage is not to be restored yet awhile, but we are living in hopes.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Winston Churchill as the chairman of the new Economy Committee to inquire into public expenditure strikes many onlookers as providing a particularly piquant situation. This, however, is the development which has resulted from the attempts of the Cabinet—driven to do something by pressure of public opinion—to secure the fulfilment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's promise when he introduced the Budget to reduce the recurring expenditure by ten million pounds per annum. As Mr. Churchill has pledged himself to do something really drastic perhaps the Prime Minister has chosen wisely in trusting the chairmanship of the Committee to him. We shall know before long.

It cannot be truthfully said that many Members of Parliament are satisfied with the appointment of an Economy Committee composed of Members of the Cabinet. The business interests in general, also, are dissatisfied. These would much prefer that another Geddes Committee of hard-faced business men had been set up to wield an economy axe as ruthlessly as Sir Eric Geddes did four years ago. But Mr. Churchill has been studying the methods of the bureaucracy, and it is said at Westminister that his present intention is to ration the Departments—to allow them so much money a year with the firm intimation that they will get no more, and so must cut their official coats according to the cloth available.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that great satisfaction is felt in diplomatic circles here that Baron Hayashi is not, after all, to be separated for long from England. The veteran Japanese Ambassador is due to retire from the active diplomatic list on August 1st, because of the age limit, and he will return to his own country shortly afterwards. It is no mere conventionol phrase to say that he is exceedingly popular in London, and many were the expressions of regret when it was learned that he was compelled by the rule of his own Diplomatic Service to give up his position this year.

However, it is now known that he is to come back again to London in December—not as Ambassador, but as guardian to His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, the second son of the reigning Emperor, who is now in this country completing his education, mentioned previously in this correspondence. This is an arrangement which will suit the Baron and his many friends exceedingly well.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

For the first time the King's prize at Bisley has been won by a Royal Engineer. He proved to be an ex-Sapper, Mr. A. Smith, aged 29, who is employed as a clerk by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, the bookstall firm, in their London offices, and he belongs to their miniature rifle club. He was "chaired" after his victory in the manner traditional to Bisley, received the gold medal, the gold badge, and £250; and he also received what he greatly valued, a telegram of congratulation from King George. The inevitable interviewers have elicited the fact that Smith is a bachelor and a total abstainer.

There are, I presume, few of the present-day competitors at Bisley who can recollect its beginnings some forty years ago. It is a successor of the old Wimbledon meeting, which had to be abandoned because the Duke of Cambridge, who had a house in the neighbourhood, objected to the possible depreciation of his property owing to the popularity of the annual gathering. His Royal Highness, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, earned a great deal of unpopularity over his action in the matter; and it was a long time before a suitable site could be obtained. Bisley was not liked as a musketry camp at first, but it has grown in popularity as the years have gone by both with Regulars and Territorials.

(*Continued on next Column*).

A DICKENS WORSHIPPER.

Lovers of Charles Dickens wherever they may be will be sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Bertram Waldron Matz, who has just passed away at the age of 60. A Londoner by birth, he entered while a young man the office of Dickens's publishers, Chapman and Hall, and was soon seized with the cult of the great writer. He pursued it with such tremendous energy and zest that he became the acnkowledged authority on Dickens in this country.

It was Mr. Matz who founded the Dickens Fellowship, as well as "The Dickensian," the organ of the Society. He conducted tours to many of the places mentioned in the novels, including of course Rochester, and the odd corners of London made famous by the master. He edited the National Edition of the works, and the Memorial Edition of Forster's biography. There was no man living who was a better authority on the inns and place-lore of "Boz" and his books, and it was in accord with the main purpose of his life and his love of Dickens that he was a kindly-hearted man.—H.B.

CHANGING MUKDEN.

ATTEMPT TO STOP JAPANESE RACE MEETING.

CHINESE OBJECTION TO GAMBLING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mukden, August 5th.

If building operations be any indication of the prosperity of a city then Mukden is exceedingly fortunate, for everywhere construction work is visible. It must be conceded, however, that much of the present building operations are forced by reason of the street widening campaign being carried out by the local authorities. The principal thoroughfares are being widened by thirty feet by the simple process of setting back the building line fifteen feet on either side. Numerous structures are being demolished and substantial edifices taking their places; the net result, in time, will be a considerably improved city.

ELECTRIC TRAMS.

Another notable innovation is the electric tram car system which is planned to run outside the city walls. Already most of the shacks which studded this route have been removed and the necessary standards erected. It is expected that the service will be in operation before the end of the year.

POLITICS.

Politically much interest is taken in the projected Nine Provinces combine which in some circles is regarded as directed against Marshal Chang Tso Lin. Support for this view point is found in the report that the Marshal, realising that he cannot do much more on land, is planning the creation of a navy which would enable him to exercise his influence on the Yangtsze. Whatever be the outcome of the conference of the Yangtsze leaders, it nevertheless remains true that Manchuria represents the one stable element in China and as such should command respect and support.

COURTESY VISITS.

There was quite a stir in town on Monday when the Commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung garrison, General Shirikawa, made a visit here. Of course he called upon the Marshal, and the latter returned the compliment. During this exchange of courtesies the streets in the neighbourhood were closed to all traffic and it was not until late in the afternoon that conditions returned to normal.

JAPANESE RACE MEETING.

A sensation was caused last Wednesday when Mukden police attempted by force to stop the meeting of the Japanese Race Club. A posse of about twenty dashed at the ponies that were ridden out to participate in the third race and several succeeded in seizing the reins, but as the police received no assistance from the jockeys the task proved too much for them and they had to desist, but not before one policeman was knocked down and injured. Prior to the meeting the Mukden authorities had issued an order prohibiting the meeting on the ground that it was attended by gambling which was not permitted under Chinese law. Negotiations between the Japanese Consul General, Mr. T. Funatsu (who formerly held a like position in Hongkong), and the Foreign Department failed to reach agreement, and the matter has yet to be debated. The Japanese contention is that they enjoy extra-territorial privileges and are not amenable to Chinese law, but so far as I can understand the Chinese have a grievance in respect of the Club having obtained a charter to form a Race Club. It is an interesting story which I may relate some day when I am more fully acquainted with details.

LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL.

CHINESE DEFEAT AMERICANS.

Two games were decided on the Happy Valley diamond on Saturday afternoon, when the Hongkong Baseball Club met the Chinese, and the Filipinos were opposed to the Indians. The former game was won by South China, the Americans being markedly unlucky. The scoring on both sides was poor, good fielding being responsible for this.

The teams lined out as follows:—

AMERICANS.		CHINESE.
Shank	s.s.	June
Hawkins	1b.	Pung
Dome	2b.	Pan
Lane	l.f.	Leung
Zumwalt	c.f.	Choy
Proulx	c.	Lee
Drought	p.	Shim
Church	3b.	Chan
Harlow	r.f.	Chanson

The scores were:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Chinese	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	—8
Americans ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4

FILIPINOS' RUNAWAY VICTORY.

The Indians were outclassed in all respects when they encountered the Filipino Club, who won a 5 innings game by 15 to 3. The teams lined out as follows:

FILIPINOS.		INDIANS.
Leonard	3b.	S. A. Ismail
Angeles	p.	Curreem
J. Sancho	1b.	Ackber
G. Sancho	c.	O. Ismail
Ruil	l.f.	Omar
Baptista	c.f.	S. A. R. Ismail
Cruz	s.s.	Minu
Francisco	2b.	Cassumbhoy
Castro	r.f.	Areulli

The scores were:—

	1	2	3	4	5	
Filipinos	6	5	1	2	1	—15
Indians	0	0	0	2	1	— 3

To-day at 5.30 the Filipino Club will meet a team from the U.S.S. *Helena* in a friendly match.

LAWN BOWLS.

WEEK-END MATCHES.

Competitions in the lawn bowls league were recommenced on Saturday and good matches were played. Taikoo did wonderfully well in that their teams won in both divisions. Kowloon Bowling Green Club accomplished the unexpected by defeating Craigengower in the first division by 15 points.

In the same division the Kowloon Cricket Club could only score 34 against the Taikoo Recreation Club's 66, thus losing by 32 points.

Division II.

TAIKOO *v.* INDIANS.

R.R.C.		I.R.C.
Chapman		Hyder
Warnock		S. Ismail
Grimes		Ram
Young		D. Rumjahn
(Skip).....	19	(Skip)..... 21
S. Stewart		Hussain.
Maxwell		Dyer
Matthews		Harteam
Muirhead		S. E. Ismail
(Skip).....	19	(Skip)..... 11
P. H. Stewart		Omar
McKechnie		Madar
Sloan		Kharas
McLeod		Kitchell
(Skip).....	22	(Skip)..... 14
Total.....	60	Total..... 46

LEAGUE TABLES.

Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Craigengower C.C.	9	7	0	2	14
Taikoo R.C.	9	7	0	2	14
Kowloon B.G.	9	5	1	3	11
Kowloon Dock	8	2	1	5	5
Civil Service C.C.	8	2	0	6	4
Kowloon C.C.	9	2	0	7	4

Division II.

Police R.C.	8	7	0	1	14
Taikoo R.C.	8	6	0	2	12
Kowloon C.C.	8	5	0	3	10
Indian R.C.	8	4	0	4	8
East Point R.C.	7	1	0	6	2
R.H.K.Y.C.	7	0	0	7	0

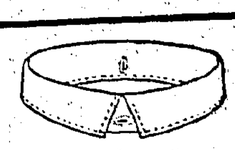
SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

Division I.

	F.	A.	U.	D.
Taikoo	504	461	143	0
Craigengower	557	509	48	0
Kowloon B.G.	515	502	13	0
Civil Service	468	482	0	14
Kowloon Dock	450	470	0	20
Kowloon C.C.	433	603	0	170

Division II.

Police	527	400	127	0
Taikoo	479	416	63	0
Indian R.C.	477	428	49	0
Kowloon C.C.	485	480	25	0
East Point R.C.	383	404	0	21
R.H.K.Y.C.	391	514	0	123



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BABY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE EXPERTS.

Daily I become more astonished at the intelligence of the modern child, writes a schoolmaster in a Home paper. Awed, rather, at the possibilities before mankind when the present young generation has grown up and taken the place of us who must soon pass on.

Children of eight years who play Chopin with emotion; Beethoven interpreted by a girl of twelve; boy champions at chess; youngsters who prefer Shakespeare to Dickens, and can tell you why; engineers of ten who play with wireless sets, and build elaborate toy bridges, scientifically perfect, and explain to you just why the car is missing on two cylinders; young mathematicians who can solve problems as quickly as their instructors; voracious young readers who know much more about the past and present of mankind than most of their parents—these amazing youngsters are not exceptions or prodigies; they are familiar in the experience of all who have much to do with children.

Almost every child of to-day is a potential specialist in some branch of knowledge or art. At a very early stage the aptitude shows itself, and sometimes it develops in a way which startles us and makes us feel suddenly that we are old fogies, slow-witted and stodgy.

Every mother knows that *her* child has special abilities in some direction. But we who deal with the children of many mothers know that nearly all modern children are remarkable.

Even the babies of to-day are precocious. I know kiddies of two who can speak fluently and recite from memory, and a child of three who can solve simple cross-word puzzles. It is all very astonishing, disquieting even.

The fact is, we live in an intellectual age, at the summit of a high civilisation. The parents of our modern infant prodigies live and move in a world where intelligence must continually be exercised over the simplest problems of daily life. Their children are mentally bright, first because they are the offspring of parents who use their brains, and secondly because modern children themselves have every opportunity to develop their minds to the full. A wonderful future awaits mankind when these children, and their children's children, shall have given their quota to civilisation.

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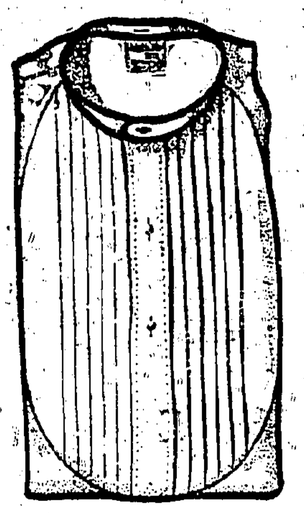
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CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. HELLSTROM'S ADDRESS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In view of the importance of the subject and its vital interest to this Colony and all British trade both here and in South China, I venture to remind your readers of the address to be delivered by Mr. Hellstrom at the Theatre Royal (City Hall) at 5.15 p.m. to-day.

I have had the privilege of reading Mr Hellstrom's manuscript notes and have no hesitation in saying that the matter contained in them should be heard by all interested in this subject and the present crisis including all Chinese who are able to follow an address in English, and they will be cordially welcome.—Yours sincerely,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, August 17th, 1925.

THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—To the foreigner in China, life is at all times complicated, and especially so at this time when the leaders of the Chinese race are so noisily demonstrating their unfitness to be received on terms of equality with the civilised races of the world. (Even if they are self-appointed, they are the *only* leaders). Still, from this chaos of recent years three simple facts emerge with which, I fancy, every sentient native or foreign individual is acquainted. They are:—

(i.) That the greatest disrupter of modern times (after Lenin) sold the political coterie that he led to the Third (!) or Moscow Internationale.

(ii.) That the Chinese Seamen's Union is merely a department of that section of the Kuomintang, now known as "Red."

(iii.) The third is the natural corollary of the other two, *i.e.*, that the Chinese Seamen's Union is a branch of the Third Internationale.

No sane person questions that this Third Internationale constitutes a danger to all civilised society, and one of its branches, the Chinese Seamen's Union, naturally, is identical in nature. The following extract from a message written by the master of a British steamer to his owners shows that the present danger was not entirely unforeseen three years ago.

"2nd September, 1922 . . . telegraphed as follows: 'Dangerous to recognise new Seamen's Union. Recommend all ship-owners support original native Guilds, on the following grounds.' This Union has obviously been organised by foreign trained agitators for their own exclusive benefit, and its continued existence is dependent on frequent agitation, strikes, etc. Its existence is quite unnecessary as China has had Guilds from time immemorial, and these are by no means moribund yet. Moreover, the Guilds are run on lines which the natives know and appreciate; and, with a very little inducement, I am inclined to think they (the Guilds) will themselves move to eliminate this mushroom Union which is encroaching on their really ancient jurisdiction. Details are better arranged locally, but I suggest that all seamen be engaged through the Guilds and all disputes be settled through their representative. Any interference by the Union will then be resented by the Guilds themselves. Nor will this be any hardship to the Seamen, as in any case they have to pay their Guild dues."

There can now be very little question of the folly of official recognition of the Chinese Seamen's Union by the Government of Hongkong, as giving it a solid status with the native seamen and largely contributing to its present powerful malignancy. Actions of Shanghai native financial magnates notwithstanding.—faithfully,

"M.S."

Shanghai, August 10th, 1925.

DRASTIC.

GENERAL ORDERS CHINESE EDITOR TO BE SHOT.

The Tsinanfu correspondent of the *Asiatic News Service* reports that the editor of a liberal Tsingtao newspaper *Kung Ming Pao*, Mr. Hu Sin Tze, has been shot dead by order of General Chang Tsung Chang for his publication of an article against General Chang. Mr. Hu Sin Tze supported the Chinese workers during the recent two strikes at Tsingtao. When he published the article saying that it was better to collect money to aid strikers than to spend it on pompous preparations of welcome for General Chang Tsung Chang at Tsingtao, he was immediately arrested and accused of Bolshevism. On the following day he was promptly executed by a special order of General Chang. The authorities also deported twenty leaders of the Chinese labour union at Tsingtao.

On General Chang's arrival at Tsingtao, all Chinese and Japanese residents hoisted flags before their houses in his honour. On the flags was the inscription, "Welcome to the Protector of Social Peace and Order."

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND LABOURERS.

A MOVE TOWARDS CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

MEETING AT THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of Chinese merchants and workmen in Hongkong was held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Saturday with the object of devising some scheme under which these two sections of the community might work, in future, in closer co-operation to their mutual advantage.

The attendance numbered over 200 and included a large number of representatives from different Commercial Organisations and Labour Associations in the Colony. The two Chinese members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall were also present.

Mr. Li Yau Tsun, who presided, remarked that the merchants and labourers in Hongkong had rarely come together in the past for an exchange of views. That state of affairs, he said, should be altered and that meeting might be regarded as the first step towards bringing about a change. He sincerely hoped that it would lead to a better feeling between the two classes and help to remove any misunderstanding that might hitherto have existed in the minds of the workers regarding their relationship with the merchants. "Co-operation means success," he continued, "and it will be of very material assistance in the present crisis if we all put our heads together and work whole-heartedly towards finding a solution of the difficulties under which we are labouring." In conclusion, he expressed his appreciation and pleasure at seeing such a large and representative gathering and said he considered it an excellent augury for the future.

The Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son, in a short speech, also expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the evidence which the meeting afforded that the merchants and labourers were willing to co-operate. "Hereafter," he concluded, "we must all act in this Colony as members of one family."

There were a number of other speeches and all were thoroughly in accord with the spirit in which the meeting had been convened. The hope was expressed that means might soon be found for relieving the present stagnation in trade from which both Chinese and British and foreign merchants were suffering.

Summing up the discussion the Chairman declared that their successful preliminary meeting would undoubtedly lead to good results. If in future the labourers felt any grievance he trusted they would immediately bring it to the notice of the Chamber when it would be considered by all parties concerned. He also invited anyone who had any suggestions to make for bringing the present strike to a speedy termination to send them in writing to the Committee of the Chamber.

At the conclusion of the meeting tea was served.

CONTROLLING COAST SHIPPING.

REGULATIONS ISSUED BY CANTON.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH AND JAPANESE ONLY.

The Canton Authorities are perfectly frank regarding the efforts they are making to cut off trade from Hongkong and from the British and Japanese communities in the Coast Ports. If, however, reprisals were put into force, as they could easily be, there would doubtless arise a great outcry against the "repressive measures of the foreign imperialists." Apparently the Kuomintang party imagine that we shall always be willing to allow them to do as much harm as they possible can to our commercial interests and they seem to pay no heed whatsoever to the legality or illegality of their proceedings. One day they will receive a rude awakening. May it be soon.

The following are the official regulations which Canton has just drawn up with respect to coastal navigation, and all "anti-imperialist unions of the Province" have been notified to act according to them:—

1.—Steamers of any nationality except British or Japanese are allowed to run to and from any of the various ports, provided they omit Hongkong.

2.—Upon entering port, all steamers must positively be subject to the inspection of the labour or picket corps of the anti-imperialist union.

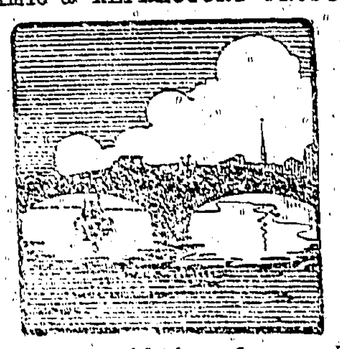
3.—No export of food stuff or any other raw material from the inland districts is allowed.

In publishing these rules the Canton Government state that they and the Labour Unions "are prepared to hold on in a long struggle till final victory is attained by the people."

If these rules were quoted by the London papers we are inclined to think that the British public would obtain clearer conception of the position of affairs in China that they have present.

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SEARCH FOR MISSING SHIP.

"HERMES'" AEROPLANES SEARCH FOR THE "YUE YING WA."

Two seaplanes were despatched from H.M.S. *Hermes* on Saturday morning shortly before eight o'clock on a special mission for the purpose of searching for traces of the missing ship owned by the Cheong Yue, S.S. Co., of the China Building, the s.s. *Yue Ying Wa*.

It will be recalled from a report which appeared in our Saturday's issue that the *Yue Ying Wa* left Hoihow for Hongkong on August 8th. She then had a cargo of livestock on board. It was not until the s.s. *Song Bo* arrived in Hongkong with a letter that it was learned by the owners of the *Yue Ying Wa* that she had not gone to Tourane from Hoihow, as was originally intended. Combined with this letter and the fact that the master of the s.s. *Lim Chow* reported to the harbour office early last week that he had sighted on August 9th 7° S.E., of St. John's Point, St. John's Island, three lifeboats, although he could not get near enough in view of the heavy seas running to see the names on the boats, the owners now fear that the *Yue Ying Wa*, which is a week or so overdue, foundered in the typhoon on August 9th.

One of the seaplanes sent out from the *Hermes* proceeded west from Green Island and was soon lost to sight. The other 'plane remained in the neighbourhood of Hongkong.

The Harbour Office has been notified and all ships are being requested to keep a look out for wreckage.

On enquiry at the naval yard yesterday, the *Daily Press* was informed that the seaplanes returned to Hongkong on Saturday evening. The crews reported that they made a careful search at St. John's Point and even further ahead but they saw no trace of any wreckage.

DEALS IN SHARES.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

The latest proclamation by His Excellency the Governor, contained in the current *Government Gazette*, deals with the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to report as to the arrangements at present existing in Hongkong for dealing in stocks and the shares of public companies.

The Proclamation, after reciting the usual formal paragraphs, goes on to say that "the Governor-in-Council has deemed it advisable that an enquiry should be instituted, made and conducted as to the arrangements at present existing in Hongkong for dealing in stocks and shares."

The following are appointed as members of the Commission of Enquiry:—

The Honourable Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D.
The Honourable Mr. R. H. Kotewall
Mr. A. H. Barlow.
Mr. D. G. M. Bernard.
Mr. L. E. Hopkins.
Mr. R. F. Mattingly.
Mr. E. M. Raymond.
Mr. P. Tester.

Sir Claud Severn is appointed Chairman of the Commission and Mr. W. J. Carrie is appointed as Secretary.

The Proclamation concludes that the Commissioners are required to report their findings and recommendations at as early a date as possible.

It is understood that the first meeting will be held to-morrow and that the Commission expect to have completed their labours in about a fortnight's time.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Ltd., of Saigon, in their fortnightly circular dated August 1st, state:—

Owing to the purchases effected by Japan during the last fortnight for shipment at the end of July and the beginning of August, our market has suddenly risen strongly. Prices are very firm, and sellers scarce as the arrivals of paddy are quite insufficient. It is thought that our market which, closed firm with upward tendency, will not recede in the near future as large purchases for Shanghai and Tientsin have just been reported. It is also rumoured that the troubles in Hongkong and China are nearly settled. Arrivals of paddy are increasing in scarcity, and are insufficient to cover requirements.

CANTON TRADE PERMITS.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS' ORGANIZATIONS.

Divergent opinions are held, according to reports which have reached the Colony, by traders in Canton on the subject of the special trade permits for the transportation of goods, which are now issued by the Commerce Department in that city.

While some are believed to favour the system, there is marked antagonism shown to it by a numerous section of the local merchants, and a meeting was held on August 10th, the *Canton Gazette* states, at which various merchants' organizations were represented, to discuss the subject.

Among those who attended were the presidents and representatives of the Union of Merchants Association, the City Chamber of Commerce and the Co-operative Merchants Association. Commissioner Soong of the Commerce Department appointed Mr. Liang Tso Hsiang as his representative to be present at the meeting.

The reason of the Canton authorities in issuing the permits was stated by one speaker to be that previous to the issue of such permits, the goods transported by the Merchants were subject to inspection by the pickets of the workers, and the Government feared that disturbance would thereby be caused and thought that some proper means should be adopted in order to show due consideration to the merchants.

If the merchants requested the abolition of such permits the workers would be pleased with the abolition, but the only drawback was that there was fear of complication of affairs in the future, the responsibility for which the Commissioner dared not take.

CHECK ON "ENEMY" GOODS.

Mr. Pun Kam Hong said that the issue of such special permits was due to severance of financial connection with certain foreign nations, and that the severance only applied to goods of the British and the Japanese nations. He added that the Commerce Department should be requested to prepare a list of goods of these nations with signs for identifications and mark those which are for daily requirements and of which purchase was necessary, and then for the transportation of such goods special permits could be issued, but that goods not belonging to our enemy nations should not require such permits.

Finally the following resolution was passed:—"That no special permits will be requested for goods which are not the goods of the enemy nations. That the various Chambers of Commerce form a Committee conjointly with the Authorities to investigate as to what sort of goods are enemy nation goods."

DISHONEST SEARCHER.

GOES TO GAOL FOR STEALING A WATCH.

A sequel to the police raid, made in conjunction with the military in the Western district on Thursday morning for the purpose of rounding up "idlers," took place at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, when one of the Chinese searchers employed in the raid was charged with stealing a watch belonging to an inmate of one of the houses searched.

Detective-Inspector T. Murphy said that the defendant was searched on a complaint being made by the wife of the owner of the watch, and that the article was found in the inside breast pocket of the man's tunic. On being questioned, he maintained that the watch was his own and adhered to that statement for some considerable time before he was charged. The value of the watch was about $5.

Mr. D. McCallum, who appeared for the defence, said that defendant received the watch as a bribe not to open a certain box. He took the watch but carried on with his search. This might have amounted to misconduct, but certainly it was not theft, and Mr. McCallum asked His Worship to take this into consideration.

After hearing the evidence, His Worship convicted the defendant and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CHINESE CROSS SHATAUKOK BORDER.

REMOVE AND LOOT JUNKS AT ANCHOR IN BRITISH TERRIOTORIAL WATERS.

DIRECT MACHINE-GUN AND RIFLE FIRE ON POLICE PINNACE IN CHARGE OF SERGT. KNOWLES.

H.M.S. "FOXGLOVE" TO THE RESCUE.

TWO ARMED CREWS LANDED ON SATURDAY EVENING AND RECOVER PART OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

[By Argus.]

The most serious of a number of outrages perpetrated on our Chinese subjects in British Shataukok, since the commencement of the strike, occurred between Thursday and Saturday last, when two junks, lying at anchor with goods to the value of $1,600 were seized in British waters by a party of armed Chinese cadets and soldiers, and were run ashore and looted. When Sergeant Knowles attempted to prevent the removal of the junks, the Chinese opened fire from the shore with machine-guns and rifles. On the arrival of H.M.S. "Foxglove," two boats of armed bluejackets were landed, under the protection of the sloop's guns, took possession of the junks and remained there until they were towed off by a police launch at 4 a.m. yesterday morning.

Having heard that the Chinese had been causing considerable trouble at Shataukok, I set out by the 1.10 p.m. train on Saturday to obtain details from those on the spot.

In the train from Fanling to Shataukok I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Nathaniel Wong, storekeeper in the machinery department of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes. He has resided for 20 years at San Chai, a village within one mile of the Shataukok Police Station. Living practically on the border, he was able to give me a clear idea of the feeling of anxiety among Chinese on the British side of the line which has thrown a vast amount of hard work on Sergeant Knowles since June 23rd. For instance our neighbours on the other side of the border, a few weeks ago, sent word that they intended to come across one night and carry off a number of the shopkeepers to be held to ransom.

This threat necessitated extra watchfulness by the police as, in the words of the District Officer, North, Sergeant Knowles was determined that the visitors should be given a suitable reception—somewhat in the nature of a surprise, it may be mentioned.

Mr. Wong is among those who fear that British patience is being mistaken for weakness. Fortunately, I was able to convince him and his friends that there is still truth in the old adage that "he who laughs last, laughs best."

PUTTING TO SEA.

On arrival at Shataukok police station, I learnt that Sergeant Knowles was awaiting in the pinnace the arrival of Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones, District Officer, North, and Mr. W. G. Gerrard, Assistant Superintendent of Police. They came in sight a few minutes later, walking along the embankment for the new road, but turned towards the sea instead of coming up to the station. This was the signal for the Sergeant in charge to despatch a constable to inform the A.S.P. that "an old gentleman" had been waiting at the station to see him. This constable, after shouting to me to follow him, set off at break-neck speed across country to intercept the new arrivals. When I reached the shore, some ten minutes later I discovered that the constable had risked his neck over some of the roughest ground in the New Territory in order that the pinnace should not sail without the "old gentleman."

Thanks to the forethought of the Indian Sergeant and the agility of the constable I was given an object lesson in the fine spirit of co-operation that exists between the District Officer, the Police and the Royal Navy in taking steps to keep order on the border and maintain British prestige.

REASON FOR THE JOURNEY.

In reply to questions as to what had happened and what official action was to be taken, details of previous events were given me and I was extended a hearty invitation to join the party in the pinnace, which was about to set sail to meet H.M.S. *Foxglove*, which had been ordered to the spot.

It may be convenient here to put down the occurrences that necessitated the presence of H.M.S. *Foxglove* in Starling Inlet.

The story begins on Thursday last when two junks arrived at 4.30 p.m., with a cargo of assorted goods—rice-dust, kerosene oil, aerated waters, cement and sundries. The cargo was consigned to Lam Shau Ying, the local grocer, and was valued at $1,600.

After arrival, the junks were anchored 150 yards from shore and about 500 yards from the boundary line.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

At 11 o'clock on Friday morning, while seven shop *fokis* were unloading the cargo, a party of about 20 cadets and strikers boarded the junks and ordered the *fokis* to take the goods, including 30 cases of aerated water, into Chinese territory to be examined as they (the armed party) had "reason to believe that the goods had been poisoned." The *fokis* obeyed and accompanied the soldiers on shore with part of the cargo. Three of the *fokis* were detained by the soldiers, the remaining four being allowed to return. They informed their master of what had happened, but he did not report the matter to the police, due to fear of the consequences it is alleged.

BRITISH POLICE FIRED ON.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, a party of 10 Chinese cadets, armed with rifles and Thompson semi-automatic machine-guns, crossed into British territory and opened fire on the junks. The crew jumped over board and swam ashore with the junks' armament of two rifles. The cadets then boarded the junks and poled them off in the direction of Chinese territory.

Sergeant Knowles, on hearing the sound of firing, armed with a rifle and revolver, and accompanied by two Chinese detectives (armed with revolvers) and 5 boatmen (unarmed) set off in the pinnace to ascertain what the trouble was. The junks were sighted some 500 yards from their anchorage, steering for Im Tin. As soon as the police pinnace was seen, the junks were headed for the shore. When within hail, Sergeant Knowles called upon the "pirates" to stop; on his order being ignored, he fired a rifle-shot across the junks' bows (30 yards ahead). In response, a volley of 20 to 30 rifle-shots was fired from the shore at a range of 250-300 yards. A number of soldiers in khaki and dark (blue or black) uniforms were seen. Sergeant Knowles ordered the pinnace to be headed to the opposite side of Starling Inlet.

As the boat turned towards Kuk Po, another volley was fired from the shore, followed by irregular sniping. Only one man appeared to have the correct range, and his shots carried about 30 yards wide. After another spell of volley firing from behind some sand-banks, individual shots were again resorted to. At this stage Sergeant Knowles brought his rifle into play and returned the fire from between 600-700 yards. The "single marksman," mentioned above, maintained his efforts until the boat was 1,000 yards from the shore. Fortunately, Sergeant Knowles and his men escaped unscathed, but there is reason to believe that the Chinese cadets did not all escape scot-free, if the detectives' eyes did not deceive them.

A WIRELESS MESSAGE.

The matter was reported to Hongkong and the naval authorities sent a wireless message to H.M.S. *Foxglove, en route* here from Amoy, to proceed to the spot.

To return to the party in the pinnace. Owing to the waywardness of the breeze, the journey down the inlet took longer than anticipated. However, as the friendly enemy did not indulge in further target practice, the occupants in the boat had plenty of time to take observations. Even with the naked eye, it could be seen that there was much activity among the troops on shore. Sentries were seen posted on the roofs of the houses, and a horseman was discerned hastening along the fore-shore to a temple, situated in the neighbourhood of the Im Tin salt-fields. This temple appeared to house a number of soldiers and is said to be the headquarters of the Chinese General in charge of operations. Shortly before 5 o'clock H.M.S. *Foxglove* was sighted, but, owing to the setting sun being behind us, it was some time before the signalling of Sergeant Knowles was seen from the sloop. The parties met just off the Im Tin Customs House and Commander Wotton, Captain of H.M.S. *Foxglove*, readily granted permission to the *Daily Press* representative to remain on board until the affair had been settled.

After consultation with Mr. Wynne-Jones and Mr. Gerrard, a wireless was despatched to naval headquarters explaining the situation.

Meanwhile the ship's surgeon had been most solicitous about the guests' state of health after their three hours' journey in a tropical sun. He prescribed cold "bracers," served in pewter cups, which soon revived the drooping spirits of the pinnace party.

Shortly the order rang out to man two boats, while others were ordered to carry ammunition to the guns and go to fire stations.

The D.O., the A.S.P. and Sergeant Knowles accompanied the landing party, each boat being in charge of an officer and P.O.

I have reasons for stating that Captain Wotton had decided to open fire, with the ship's guns, in the event of the Chinese firing on the White Ensign.

As the boats neared the land, those left behind, not members of the gun crews, kept a watchful eye on the shore until reminded in courteous but firm language by the Captain that they were not bullet-proof.

In due time the landing parties reached the junks without a shot being fired by either side.

There appeared to be a number of interested spectators in the Im Tin temple and on the foothills.

When it was seen that the sailors were in undisputed possession of the junks, Captain Wotton went ashore in the motor pinnace. As it was found impossible to float the junks, owing to the ebb tide, the armed party was left in charge for the night.

When the officials returned to H.M.S. *Foxglove*, it was learnt that approximately two-thirds of the cargo was on board the junks, though there was reason to believe that part of this had been returned in undue haste, probably as soon as the *Foxglove* was sighted by the watchers on the house-top.

It is worthy of note that at no time did any of the landing party set foot in Chinese territory.

After a stirrup-cup (should it be rowlock cup) in Captain Wotton's cabin, the pinnace party were rowed back to Shataukok. On the return journey, the searchlight from the *Foxglove* was played along the foot-hills, the silent warning to those on shore to let us pass without molestation.

On reaching Shataukok, our real troubles began, but fate was kind to us. Sergeant Knowles, after comforting us with tea and biscuits, supplied us with a flashlight, which kept us out of many a pitfall in the long tramp back to where the D.O. had left his car.

We had not journeyed very far by car, before it was found that nearly all the water had evaporated. Fortunately, a kindly engine driver (in charge of a construction train) turned up and supplied the water needed. A few miles further on, the near-front tire "went flat" and we arrived in Taipo on the rim.

In spite of the lateness of the hour (10.50 p.m.) Mrs. Wynne-Jones had seen that her cook had an excellent supper in readiness, after which the writer was brought to his own door at 1.30 a.m. by a motor-car kindly sent to meet him on the instructions of the Sergeant, on duty at the Kowloon Water Police Station.

By the time a cable had been despatched to London, telling of the day's doings, the neighbouring roosters had announced the approach of dawn.

SHOTS ON THE BORDER.

CHINESE PICKET FIRE INTO BRITISH TERRITORY.

A report was received at Police Headquarters on Saturday morning regarding another frontier incident in which shots were fired across the border from Chinese Territory into British Territory. There have been previous incidents, already reported, in which the Chinese Labour pickets have fired upon anyone attempting to cross from Chinese into British Territory but Saturday's affair seems to be more serious in view of the fact that the shots were deliberately fired into British Territory.

According to the police report, a Chinese man and woman were on their way to the Sheung hai Railway Station with baskets of fruit from their own village in British Territory, their intention being to consign the fruit for consumption in the Colony. When near the Lo Fung Customs pass, where the Chinese and British frontier roads are only a few feet apart, the Chinese Labour Picket, stationed there with the object of preventing labourers from returning into British territory, fired five rounds at them.

The shots missed their mark, but struck the ground quite close to the couple, who immediately dropped their baskets and ran away. The picket then crossed the frontier into British territory and confiscated the fruit, which was carried back into Chinese territory.

SERGEANT'S LUCKY ESCAPE.

On Saturday morning, two shots were fired at the British police station at Takuling. One shot is reported to have passed through a window within a few inches of the head of an Indian Sergeant, who was seated at his office table. The other bullet, according to report, lodged in one of the outside walls of the building. There is no reason to doubt that both shots were fired by the troops stationed in Chinese territory.

MR. SUN FO.

SAYS CANTON WILL JOIN HANDS WITH PEKING.

Mr. Sun Fo, adopted son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Commissioner for Reconstruction in Kwangtung, has issued a statement to the effect that the Canton Administration is prepared to join hands with Peking in dealing with diplomatic affairs and that his visit to Peking is connected with the transfer of the Shameen negotiations to the Capital. The Central Government has ordered Mr. Kiang Yung, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, to negotiate with Mr. Sun Fo, who has arrived in Peking, accompanied by Mr. Shu Shih Ying, general secretary of the National Citizens' Convention.

SHAM-SHUI-PO RAID SEQUEL.

CHARGES OF AMED ROBBERY AT HUNGHOM.

A sequel to the successful raid carried out by Sub-Inspector F. Shaftain in charge of district watchmen attached to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, at No. 47, Yu Chau Street, Sham-Shui-Po, on Thursday, when a large quantity of jewellery, two Mauser pistols and a quantity of ammunition were seized, took place at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, the three men arrested in the raid were formally charged with participation in an armed robbery committed at a pawnshop at No. 34, Bulkeley Street, Hunghom, on July 31st, when money and jewellery amounting to about $5,000 was stolen.

It is believed that the jewellery seized on Thursday during the raid is part of the proceeds of this robbery.

Two of the defendants were further charged with unlawful possession of stolen property and were remanded for one week.

The other defendant was remanded until to-day.

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BOOT and SHOE
SALE.

L.C.'s, are clearing out their Stock of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes and the tremendous Reductions will make a visit to this Dept. well worth while. Here are a few of the "Sale" values:—

WHITE "WALKOVER" SHOES ... $ 5.00
WHITE BUCK SHOES $ 6.00
A FEW PAIRS.
BLACK and BROWN SHOES ... $ 7.50
WHITE BOOTS $ 8.50
"OAKMORE" SHOES... $12.50
"WALKOVER" SHOES $14.50

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Uricaemia and arthritism
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE POSTPONED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held (by kind permission of Lt.-Col. L. G. BIRD) at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS on FRIDAY NEXT, the 21ST INST., at 5.30 P.M. SHARP. All Clubs in Membership are entitled to be represented by Two Delegates.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
[2529

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PELEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 15th August.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1925. [2530

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers "EURYPYLUS," "AGAPENOR," "ANTILOCHUS," "ANTENOR," and "PERSEUS" which was discharged in Singapore, and has arrived in Hongkong per S.S. "PELEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1925. [2531

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF BOLSHEVISM.

LECTURE BY MR. C. J. B. HELLSTROM.

A PUBLIC MEETING Open to All will be held on MONDAY, the 17TH INST., in the CITY HALL or THEATRE ROYAL at 5.15 P.M. Punctually, when MR. C. J. B. HELLSTROM will give an Address from Personal Experience on "BOLSHEVISM" in RUSSIA and CANTON and its future menace to the Chinese and Civilization.

MR. HELLSTROM was on the Staff of the SWEDISH LEGATION in Moscow from 1916 to 1918 and was in charge of British interests there for three months during the Revolution and can testify to its Destructive and Terrible Effects.

The Chair will be taken at 5.15 P.M. Sharp by
MR. D. G. M. BERNARD
Supported by UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
[2522

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.
OF THE
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
Situate at
VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG,
And known as
THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 62, together with No. 65, HOLLYWOOD ROAD thereon
TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1925, at 3 o'CLOCK P.M., at the CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong
BY
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 62 together with Messuage or tenement Erections and Buildings thereon known as No 65, Hollywood Road. The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of the Term of 999 years from the 7th day of February, 1862, created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 1st day of December, 1885, and made between Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA of the one part and WILLIAM WOTTON of the other part. Annual Crown Rent of Inland Lot No. 62 $184.00, proportion payable in respect of the Remaining Portion $6.07. Total area 675 square feet.

For further Particulars apply to:—
Messrs. D'ALMADA & MASON,
Mortgagee's Solicitors
OR TO
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1925. [2525

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

GAS ACCOUNTS for JULY are Now READY and, in view of Numerous Complaints of Non-receipt of June Accounts, Consumers are Requested to kindly Call at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD'S MAIN STORE (Hardware Dept.) where Same can be Obtained and Paid.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 11th, 1925. [2516

JOSEPH E. FEATHERSTON, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the above Deceased, formerly of KINGSCLERE, KOWLOON, are Requested to Send the Same to the Undersigned by Not Later Than WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19TH INSTANT.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1925.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Building, Hongkong.
[2524

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An Interim Dividend of $3.00 per share has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30TH JUNE, 1925.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1925, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th September, 1925, to SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1925. [2461

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.
[2514

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
2032

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1ST SEPTEMBER NEXT.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
[2289

TO LET.

2 NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED 3-Storeyed Semi-detached HOUSES with Garages attached situated on Inland Lot 2365, STUBBS ROAD, marked by Sign-board of SHUN SHING Contractor just a little above MORRISON GAP ROAD. Occupation about June 1st.
Apply—
SANG KEE,
New Bank Building.
2291].

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000

DIRECTORS:—
Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Chairman
Fung Ping Shan — Ng Ching Luk — Huyuh Tai
Li Koon Chun — Pong Wai Ting — Kan Ying Po
P. K Kwok — Mok Ching Kong — Chan Ching Shek
Wong Yun Tong

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.
KAN TONG PO
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 16th February, 1925. [33

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S $2,975 00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET
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BRANCHES
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General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest Allowed on all Deposits. Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS:
EQUITABLE TRUST Co. OF N.Y.
38] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. G. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30

INTIMATION

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the *real essence* obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE — THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [50

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1925.

THE ORIGIN OF CANCER.

THE discovery of the supposed cause of cancer by Dr. W. E. GYE and Mr. J. E. BARNARD, of the National Institute of Medical Research, has aroused the keenest interest among medical men. It is also, of course, a question of the highest possible interest to the general public in every part of the world. For cancer is undoubtedly the most sinister disease which afflicts the human race—all the more dreaded because a knowledge of its origin has hitherto baffled every investigator.

The precise nature of the discovery is published in the *Lancet* in the form of two papers, that by Dr. GYE being entitled "The Ætiology of Malignant New Growths," and the other by Mr. BARNARD on "The Microscopical Examination of Filterable Viruses." To give extracts from these contributions would serve no useful purpose, as both are so highly technical that they are very difficult reading for the layman. The editor of the *Lancet* states that Dr. GYE's observations "may represent a solution of the central problem of cancer," and he remarks further that the publication of these papers "marks an event in the history of medicine." But what, it may be asked, is the "central problem?" The pathological processes of cancer are already known. They present no mystery to the doctors. Certain cells which have hitherto performed their normal functions in a normal way suddenly begin to multiply in an abnormal way. Why? Is the origin a germ origin or is it not?

Dr. GYE claims to answer that question by the results of his researches. He says it is a germ, and produces evidence. Thereby he opposes the large body of expert opinion which had come to the conclusion that the trouble was not of germ origin. "These researches," he states, "have led me to look upon cancer—using the term in its widest sense—as a specific disease caused by a virus or group of viruses." The virus which is the extrinsic factor and which has hitherto been ultramicroscopic, has been rendered visible by the microscopic work of Mr. BARNARD. But the discovery has been advanced a stage farther than that. Dr. GYE claims to have demonstrated that an intrinsic factor is required, since the presence of an organism "by itself"—the words quoted are all-important—cannot account for the fundamental features of cancer. "The virus alone," says the *Lancet* article, "does not produce a tumour when injected, and does not produce a visible lesion, but when injected with virus-free extracts of tumours produces a malignant new growth." There is consequently a "specific factor" in these extracts which enables the virus to attack the cells of the infected animal and transform them into cancer cells. "Under natural conditions," observes Dr. GYE, "continued irritation of the tissues sets up a state under which infection can occur," but "the connection between the specific factor of a tumour and an irritant remains to be investigated."

We have indicated the broad principles of the discovery. It is apparent that a wide field of investigation has been opened up. But we think it advisable to write a word of caution. The field of cancer research is so great that it is most desirable to get the idea fixed in one's head that there is as yet no question that Dr. GYE and Mr. BARNARD have discovered either a cure or a preventive. With that caution well in mind it will be interesting and instructive for the intelligent lay public to follow the medical arguments and criticisms that are sure to arise and find copious expression in the lay Press. We must await the considered opinion of the scientific and medical world.

The chief claim made for Dr. GYE's discovery is that he has shown how a single virus can produce cancer. The suggestion is that it does so by combining differently with different types of extract from living cells. The chief claim made for Mr. BARNARD is that he has made this virus in some sense visible. His photographs show the germs, not distinctly, but like dust in a beam of sunshine. If these two claims are substantiated it seems that the problem will have been enormously simplified; and for the present beyond that the layman will not care to go. Meanwhile the work of these two investigators, even if it fails to justify optimism in full, will serve to inspire other patient seekers after knowledge in every laboratory throughout the world where cancer research is in progress to new efforts against the most malignant enemy known to man.

Miss D. Razavet left Hongkong by the s.s. *Surat* on Saturday for South Africa.

There was a *nil* return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on August 14th.

A Chinese woman and a child sustained slight injuries at Hunghom on Saturday afternoon through being knocked down by a motor-cycle.

An examination for appointments as Probationer Clerks in the Government Service will be held at Queen's College on Friday, August 21st.

Mr. J. W. Shepherd, who has been a warder in Victoria Gaol since February, 1921, has resigned from the service. He left for Home on Saturday.

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN CANTON.

THE campaign to put the full Bolshevist programme into operation in Canton is not proving quite so successful as its supporters expected. The first steps were easy. The Kuomintang leaders gathered together all the disorderly elements of the city, and made them soldiers. The next step was to engineer the Hongkong strike, as a method of impressing the inhabitants of Canton as a whole with their power. Following that the Hongkong strikers were decoyed to Canton, and once there, they too, were incorporated into the Kuomintang army. A policy of consolidation was then carried out, during which the Soviet agents strengthened their hold upon the city's finances, and attempted to improve the discipline and equipment of the forces at their disposal. When this had been accomplished, the Communists were in a position to initiate a more direct attack upon the Canton merchants. They have forced some of them to make contributions to the Government, and there has been considerable talk of the general adoption of the 4:4:2 ratio. Some time in the near future—it matters not when, the Canton Government will probably announce its complete acceptance of the Bolshevist programme. To all intents and purposes, however, the city is already under Bolshevist control.

But there are innumerable signs that the measures already undertaken have not been accomplished without provoking considerable friction—both among the Cantonese leaders themselves and between the Government and the merchants. Not all the Cantonese politicians are prepared to go the whole way to Moscow. A number of them still wish to stop short at a sort of communistic Nationalism which would not find room for the Russians, who now occupy the key positions in the Canton Government. Moreover, the leaders of semi-independent bodies of troops are extremely jealous of the power of the Whampoa Cadets, which body is nothing more nor less than the instrument of the Soviet agents. The merchants, of course, are tired of the whole business, and eye the future with extreme apprehension. Accordingly, a sort of re-shuffling is now in progress, during which the Bolshevists will undoubtedly attempt to eliminate their less extreme colleagues. Recently, General LEUNG HUNG KAI incurred the displeasure of the Bolshevists by protecting travellers in Kongmoon. General LI FOOK LUM, who occupies Honam, and who has always been regarded with a certain amount of suspicion by the Bolshevists, is also in disfavour with the Government. Both of these generals have recently protested against Bolshevist intrigues, and other leaders are manifesting an inclination to range themselves around them. A conflict might be started at any time by an attempt on the part of the Cantonese Government to displace General LI FOOK LUM on Honam. It is naturally impossible to predict the course of the struggle before hand, but it is at least certain that these generals, in their opposition to Bolshevism, will have the support of the whole body of Kwangtung merchants.

In this connection, the letter and telegram of Major-General LOO CHUNG YUN, published in the *Daily Press* a few days ago, are exceedingly significant. Both are an unhesitating condemnation of the consequences of Bolshevism, proving conclusively that far from bringing peace and prosperity, the agents of the Soviet have merely intensified the existing disorder, "and by virtue of the good name of patriotism are going to drive the workers to self-suicide, to destroy a nation's trade and to obstruct and stop overseas communications." The General thereupon calls upon the Northern Government to send help to the people of Kwangtung in their efforts to drive out the Bolshevists. We do not know what response the telegram to Peking will call forth, but we trust there is ground for hoping that a slowly awakening China will discover some sort of union in a joint effort to suppress the widespread evil that is now menacing the country.

The *Government Gazette* announces that H.E. the Governor has been pleased, provisionally, to recognise Mr. R. C. Tredwell as Consul-General for the United States in Hongkong.

Owing to the unrest in China, 20 priests of the American Maryknoll Mission at Yeung Kong, in the Province of Canton, had to leave the mission, and on June 20th, they arrived at Manila by the *Empress of Russia*.

Last month's report of the Royal Observatory records that 20.66 inches of rain fell, the highest for one day being 10.38 ins. on the 17th inst. The highest temperature recorded was 92.3, the mean for the month being 82.5.

The following promotions have been made in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.—Lance-Corporal A. C. Howell, No. 2 Platoon, to be Corporal; Private W. S. Hillier, No. 2 Platoon, to be Lance-Corporal; A.C.Q.M.S. R. W. Lee-Jones, Reserve Company, to be Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

The postponed annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Association is to be held next Friday evening at half-past five at the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters (by the kind permission of Lt.-Col. L. G. Bird). All Clubs in membership are entitled to be represented at the meeting by two delegates.

The mail from Europe *viâ* Siberia and also mail from Japan and Shanghai arrived by the s.s. *Katori Maru* on Saturday morning. The total mail was 308 bags, the mail from Japan and Shanghai being an exceptionally heavy one. The number of bags from the United Kingdom was only nine, these containing letters, dated London, July 24th.

Survivors of the Po Hing Fong flood disaster attended at the Central Police Station on Saturday morning for the purpose of claiming belongings which had been rescued from the wreckage. Bedding, clothes, furniture and boxes containing a miscellany of articles were arranged in the compound for inspection by the persons concerned.

The following sports committee has been appointed by the Officer Commanding the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.—Captain S. J. Jordain, M.C., Chairman; 2nd Lieut. E. J. R. Mitchell, Hon. Secretary; Lance-Corporal L. P. Ralph, Hon. Treasurer; A.R.Q.M.S. W. E. Hollands, C.S.M. O. Eager, A.C.Q.M.S. A. K. Mackenzie, Corporal H. Owen-Hughes and Private S. T. Butlin.

A feature of the concert to be given on the Commodore's Tennis Court in aid of the Ministering Children's League, on September 4th, will be a "Toy doll" scene, in which the occupants of a doll's house come to life. The young artistes who take part in this performance are Miss Audry Steel and Miss Doreen Smith, whose names are well-known in connection with charity concerts.

The death occurred in Hongkong a few days ago of Mr. Chan Waan Faan, father of the well-known Chinese politican Mr. Chan Kok Man, and uncle of General Chan Kwing Ming. He was 85 years of age. It is stated that when General Chan heard the news in Shanghai, he sent Mr. Chung Shau Naam and Mr. Cheung Lok Tsun to help in the funeral arrangements and also contributed $1,000 towards the expenses.

H.M.S. *Foxglove*, which was bound for Hongkong from Amoy, when ordered to proceed to Starling Inlet on Saturday, had on board three civilian passengers and two American bluejackets, who were "liberty" men. In addition the ship's surgeon was bringing as patient a British mercantile officer who was to be sent to the General Civil Hospital for treatment. The *Foxglove* reached here yesterday afternoon.

MR. CECIL CLEMENTI.

NEW GOVERNOR'S LUCKY ESCAPE.

News has reached Hongkong of an accident, fortunately slight, which befel Mr. Cecil Clementi, the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, whilst out riding with his children.

His horse took fright at a number of elephants at Kandy (a hill station 74 miles from Colombo), with the result that both horse and rider fell over a precipice, a drop of 30 feet.

His Excellecy had a narrow escape, the horse being killed by the fall, while he sustained a scalp injury and slight bruises. Medical assistance was quickly forthcoming, and after the wound had been sewn up it was reported not to be serious. According to the Doctor's reports Mr Clementi is progressing very satisfactorily.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FINANCES.

LORD BRADBURY CONFIDENT OF COUNTRY'S STABILITY.

LONDON, August 16th.

"I am firmly convinced that with her finances properly and prudently managed; and with a will to face taxation comparable to that of Britain and the United States, France can undertake the task of repaying the capital borrowed from us and America, provided she is given a funding arrangement similar in character to—but rather more generous in terms than our engagement with the United States."

Thus spoke Lord Bradbury, in an interview with the *Sunday Express*. He added that 90 per cent. of France's war damage had already been restored.

AIR ROUTE PLANNED.

A WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN EGYPT AND INDIA.

LONDON, August 15th.

The Air Ministry announces that arrangements for the opening of a civilian air service between Egypt and India has progressed to the extent that the provisional heads of the agreement have been concluded between the Air Ministry and the Imperial Airways Limited, for the operation of a weekly service in each direction between Kantara and Karachi.

The maximum annual subsidy will be £87,000.

ECONOMICS IN RUHR.

SITUATION IS NOW RAPIDLY GROWING WORSE.

COLOGNE, August 15th.

It is estimated that by the end of August, 85 per cent. of the mine-workers will be unemployed in the Ruhr, where the economic situation is rapidly growing worse.

Traders are compelled to prosecute to secure payment for the necessaries of life. For instance at Bochum 150 applications for summonses are the daily average.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

AGREEMENT REGARDING FRONTIER IS SIGNED.

PARIS, August 15th.

An agreement, regarding the delimitation of the Franco-German frontier—particularly the question of the Rhine Bridges—has been formally signed by the French and German representatives.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

LEVEL WITHIN FEW FEET OF RECORD.

SIMLA, August 15th.

Heavy rains have caused floods on the principal rivers of North India. The northern outskirts of Lahore are inundated and the waterworks submerged, interfering with the supply. The flood level is within a few feet of the record for the past 25 years.

The Ganges is also in flood and a considerable rise of water is imminent at Allahabad.

CASE OF M. VARENNE.

SOCIALIST "PLACES HIMSELF" OUTSIDE OF PARTY.

PARIS, August 15th.

The National Socialist Congress has rejected a motion by M. Renaudel, calling on M. Varenne to choose between the Governorship of Indo-China and his Socialist deputyship.

They, instead, adopted a counter-motion by M. Lebas by 2,095 votes against 381, declaring M. Varenne has "placed himself" outside the Party.

SUFFERERS IN CYCLONE.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND MAKES HANDSOME DONATION.

AMSTERDAM, August 15th.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has contributed fl. 10,000 for the relief of those who suffered in the recent cyclone.

AMERICANS HELP ALSO.

The American Red Cross Society has remitted $10,000 to the Dutch Red Cross Society for the relief of sufferers in the cyclone.

EARLIER CABLES

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

RIFF TRIBESMEN FLEE FROM THREAT OF TANKS.

LONDON, August 14th.

A Reuter's special correspondent who has arrived at Tangier from Sukelarba, near the scene of the fighting in the Wezzan region, telegraphs that at the threat of a French advance on an extensive scale with tanks the Riffins fled to the north and local tribes surrendered. This complete moral victory for the French has made an excellent impression and rendered the fertile Charb district secure.

OFF TO THE FRONT.

PARIS, August 14th.

Marshal Petain will leave for Morocco on August 20th.

LATEST CABLES.

PLANS FOR LANDING.

PARIS, August 16th.

Le Journal learns from Madrid that all preparations are now completed for the Spanish landing at Alhucemas, which has been definitely fixed for August 24th.

Forty thousand reinforcements have been despatched to undertake the operation.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME COAL CRISIS.

CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER AS TO COMMISSION.

LONDON, August 14th.

Officials of the Miners' Federation conferred with Mr. Stanley Baldwin for two hours at No. 10, Downing Street this afternoon with regard to the Coal Commission, after which an agreed official statement was issued stating that the deputation had fully stated their view that the personnel of the Commission should include representatives of the miners and mine owners.

The Premier, after explaining that the terms of reference would be drawn to allow of the fullest and widest enquiry, stated that the Government was satisfied that in order to secure an impartial and authoritative report the proper policy was to appoint a small impartial Commission, assisted by technical assessors, with the intention that the Commission itself should arrange for interested parties to be represented at the taking of evidence and have an adequate opportunity to examine witnesses and give the Court all possible assistance in the elucidation of the facts. The deputation was dissatisfied with the reply by expressed its intention of participating in the enquiry.

AERIAL SEXTANT.

IMPORTANT INVENTION MADE BY PORTUGUESE.

LISBON, August 14th.

Experiments with a sextant, invented by Admiral Coutinho, in an aeroplane have given complete satisfaction. The pilot was able to disregard terrestrial observations and take his bearings entirely by astronomical observations, including latitude and longitude. It is anticipated thereby that methods of aerial navigation will be materially altered and air travelling greatly facilitated.

TEXTILE DISPUTE.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED UNTIL COURT'S DECISION.

LONDON, August 14th.

An agreement has been reached in the woollen and textile dispute, providing for the resumption of work at the old rate of wages pending an agreement based on the findings of a court of investigation.

CHANGE OF NAME.

SVALBARD IN PLACE OF SPITZBERGEN.

OLSO, August 14th.

Norway has formally taken possession of Spitzbergen which henceforth will be named Svalbard.

The event was celebrated in the most solemn manner at Long Year City, Advent Bay, the Minister of Justice reading a proclamation and hoisting the Norwegian flag, and announcing the appointment of a Deputy Prefect.

ANOTHER TRAIN SMASH.

PARIS, August 14th.

Two trains converging from different lines collided at St. Denis.

One person was killed and 50 injured.

LATER.

In the train smash at St. Denis, between the train from Lille and the Cologne express, the impact was terrific. The guard's van of the former was crushed to match-wood. Two coaches were over-turned. The death-roll is now two.

LATEST CABLES.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

RESULTS OF MATCHES IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 15th.

The following are to-day's results of matches played in the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen, 3; Hamilton, 3.
Celtic, 5; Hibernians, 0.
Dundee, 3; Morton, 0.
Hearts, 1; Falkirk, 1.
Kilmarnock, 2; Queen's Park, 1.
Motherwell, 2; Clydebank, 1.
Partick, 3; Cowdenbeath, 1.
Raith, 4; Dundee U., 2.
St. Johnstone, 0; Rangers, 3.
St. Mirren, 1; Airdrieonians, 1.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DRAWN MATCHES FEATURE OF LATEST RESULTS.

LONDON, August 14th.

At Cheltenham Gloucestershire lost to Notts by seven wickets. Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 66 runs. Richmond took 7 wickets for 30 runs.

Notts (1st) 122 runs. Parker took 4 wickets for 50 runs, Mills 5 for 46.

Gloucester (2nd) 89 runs. Richmond took 7 wickets for 53 runs.

Notts (2nd) 36 runs for 3 wickets.

At Chesterfield Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by six wickets. Scores:—

Glamorgan (1st) 126 runs. Storer took 4 wickets for 31 runs.

Derby (1st) 144 runs. Ryan took 7 wickets for 70 runs.

Glamorgan (2nd) 169 runs. Storer took 4 wickets for 49 runs.

Derby (2nd) 152 runs for 4 wickets. G. R. Jackson made 68 not out.

In the matches named below there was no play yesterday (Thursday) and less than a couple of hours' play on Wednesday on account of rain:—

At Lord's the Middlesex *v.* Kent match was left drawn. Scores:—

Middlesex (1st) 302 runs for 2 wickets declared. Lee [H.W.] made 130 not out. H. L. Dales 70.

Kent (1st) 103 runs for 4 wickets. C. P. Johnstone made 52.

At the Oval the Surrey *v.* Leicestershire match was left drawn. Scores:—

Leicester (1st) 175 runs for 9 wickets declared. Astill made 67.

Surrey (1st) 67 runs for 1 wicket. Hobbs was out with his score at 31.

At Leyton the Essex *v.* Yorkshire match was left drawn. Scores:—

Essex (1st) 218 runs for 3 wickets declared. Freeman [J.] made 98 not out, Russell 64.

Yorkshire (1st) 80 runs for 1 wicket. Sutcliffe made 51 not out.

At Bournemouth the Hampshire *v.* Somerset match was left drawn. There was no play, owing to rain on the first and second day (Wednesday and Thursday). Scores:—

Hants (1st) 123 runs. J. J. Bridges took 7 wickets for 61 runs.

Somerset (1st) 119 runs for 7 wickets.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

CANADA GOES DOWN BEFORE AUSTRALIA.

MONTREAL, August 14th.

Patterson (Australia) beat Wright (Canada), 2-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Patterson and Hawkes defeated Crocker and Wright, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

Australia has thus eliminated Canada in the Davis Cup contest.

Japan eliminated Spain, when Harada and Shimidzu beat the Alfonso brothers by 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 5-10, 6-2; and Harada vanquished Manuel Alonso by 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Flaquer, of Spain, beat Shimidzu by 3-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

THE WIGHTMAN CUP.

FOREST HILL, August 14th.

Playing in the competition for the Wightman Cup, Miss McKane beat Mrs. Mallory by 6-4, 5-7, 6-0.

Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Joan Fry by 6-0, 7-5.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Miss Goss by 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.

In the doubles, Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss Harvey beat Mrs. Mallory and Miss Bundy by 10-8, 6-1.

Miss Colyer and Miss McKane won from Miss Wills and Miss Mary Browne by 6-0, 6-3.

The British ladies thus retained the Cup by winning 4 matches to 3.

EARLIER CABLES.

HERR EDMUND STINNES.

HEIR TO GERMAN INDUSTRIAL KING HARD PRESSED.

BERLIN, August 14th.

"How are the mighty fallen" makes a suitable headline for the plight of the heirs of the late industrial king of Germany. Hugo-Stinnes, whose first-born Edmund is to-day hard-pressed to pay five-thousand pounds sterling in wages to two-thousand employees of his motor-car works in Berlin, owing to the refusal of the banks to grant further credit. Edmund Stinnes has appealed to the Prussian Government for a loan of three million marks to avoid closing down the works. He is approaching another bank for an advance of the wages due to-day.

LATEST CABLES.

AN OFFER TO WORKMEN.

BERLIN, August 15th.

Believing that the Banks' refusal to give further credit to his motorworks at Berlin, is due to his holding 65 per cent. of the shares therein, Herr Edmund Stinnes has presented half—amounting to 2,000,000 marks—to his workers. Up to the present, the gift has not been accepted.

EARLIER CABLES.

ROUND OF FESTIVITIES.

NEW ZEALANDERS WELCOME AMERICAN FLEET.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., August 14th.

Despite wintry weather the officers of the ten ships of the American fleet are enjoying a round of festivities.

Speaking at a reception by the English Speaking Union, Admiral Coontz said that he stood for union.

Rear-Admiral Cole said that when the English-speaking nations were solidly united they would gladly hold out a helping hand to all requiring it.

PRINCE OF WALES.

URUGUAYANS EXTEND GREAT WELCOME.

MONTE VIDEO, August 14th.

The Prince of Wales has arrived.

Thousands of Uruguayans, lining the piers, cheered the arrival of H.M.S. *Curlew*, bringing the Prince of Wales, who landed officially. He was welcomed by the President and Members of the Cabinet and proceeded to the Government Palace through wildly enthusiastic crowds whom the police with difficulty prevented from blocking the passage of the royal car.

LATEST CABLES

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BAN AGAINST SIKI.

BATTLING SENEGALESE DECLARED UNDESIRABLE.

HALIFAX, N.S. August 16th.

Classing him as an undesirable alien, the immigration authorities have not allowed Siki to enter Canada, for the purpose of meeting Roy Mitchell, the coloured light heavy-weight champion of the Maritime Provinces. The latter is also claimant to the world title.

C.P.R. TRAIN WRECKED.

RESULT OF COLLISION WITH SHUNTING ENGINE.

CALGARY, August 16th.

A Canadian Pacific Railway train has been wrecked on the Kootenay and Lethbridge line. The disaster was due to a collision with a shunting engine.

Two persons were killed and twelve slightly injured.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIAN DEBT TO U.S.A.

COMMISSION SEEKING ADVICE OF PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 14th.

President and Mrs. Coolidge this morning motored from Swampscott to Plymouth to visit Mr. Coolidge's father.

Mr. Mellon and Senator Smoot, of the debt-funding commission, are also spending the week-end at Plymouth. It is understood that they desire to communicate to Mr. Coolidge the latest developments of the debt negotiations with Belgium, and get his advice.

The Belgian representatives are also keeping in close touch with their Government and are only proceeding upon instructions from Brussels.

OBITUARY.

MRS. J. P. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, August 14th.

The death is announced of Mrs. J. P. Morgan, the financier's wife. The cause of death was sleeping sickness.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

TOKYO LODGES PROTEST WITH PEKING GOVERNMENT.

SEQUEL TO TIENTSIN RIOTS.

PEKING, August 16th.

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, has handed a Note to the Waichinopu, protesting against the attack on the Yuta Mill at Tientsin on August 8th, when the machinery was destroyed and a Japanese doctor seriously injured while attending to a wounded Chinese soldier.

While recognising that the Chinese Authorities are taking satisfactory steps to deal with the very serious situation in Tientsin, the Note protests against the injustice and damage to Japanese citizens and property. It asks that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents and reserves the right to claim compensation.

NEWS FROM CHUNGKING.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF YANG SEN IS REPORTED.

HANKOW, August 15th.

Messages from Chungking state that local reports indicate that General Yang Sen has been completely defeated and is being besieged at Kiating.

It is also stated that the "allied" troops are insecure at Chengtu.

REPORTED DEAD.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOUR ABOUT MARSHAL CHANG TSO LIN.

PEKING, August 16th.

There is an unconfirmed rumour that Marshal Chang Tso Lin died on Friday night.

FLOODS IN JAPAN.

HEAVY DAMAGE DONE IN NAGOYA DISTRICT.

TOKYO, August 16th.

A message from Nagoya reports serious damage by floods. It is estimated that damage to the extent of Y.10,000,000 has been done, including numbers of pottery kilns destroyed. It is believed there have been a number of casualties.

TIENTSIN STRIKERS.

CHINESE POLICE TAKING FIRM STAND WITH STUDENTS.

TIENTSIN, August 14th.

The Chinese police have decided to release all the workers arrested recently, provided they obtain shop guarantees to return to work and do not have anything to do with further strikes and disturbances.

All the students have not yet been released, the police demanding that those who have gone out of town return to their homes. Those having homes here are being held until they obtain guarantees that they will not again interfere with the workers and will remain in their homes until the schools recommence. Also they must agree to resign from the Students' Union.

The situation is now very quiet.

Mr. Lott, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s branch manager at Taiping, who was recently severely injured as a result of a fall from a motor-cycle, will sail for Home on or about August 26th.

The Bangkok correspondent of the *Straits Times* reports that the death occurred on August 5th, during a voyage to England, of Mr. John William Chester Master, of the Borneo Co., Ltd.'s Bangkok office. Deceased, who was only 24 years of age, was in ill-health before he left Bangkok.

According to the *Asiatic News Service*, a special committee has been organised to control the discharging of foreign goods in Shanghai. It consists of members of the Trade Unions Council, Students Union, Seamen's Union, the Joint Committee of Labour, Education and Commerce and other organisations.

Professor Gorden Harrower, M.B., B.B., of Glasgow University, Professor of Anatomy at the College of Medicine, Singapore, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science of Edinburgh University for the excellence of his Thesis, entitled Contributions to the Craniology of the Tamil and Chinese.

TIENTSIN EDITOR.

TELLS SOME PLAIN TRUTHS IN LECTURE IN U.S.

A well-to-do Chinese resident in New York, who belongs to no political party in China, sent to the Asiatic News Service a clipping from one of the Chicago papers concerning the present day Chinese events and lectures delivered on the Subject by Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, who is travelling in the United States and Dr. P. V. Kue, former President of the South-Eastern University at Nanking, at the Chicago University.

The cutting reads: Dr. Kue, who spoke on July 1st, gave an explanation of the May 30th affair in Shanghai, concluding by saying that underlying the Shanghai trouble was "the old matter of taxation without representation." Then continuing he explained: "The Chinese in Shanghai pay 70 per cent. of the taxes but they are refused a place on the municipal council. Communism and Bolshevism are against the psychology of the Chinese and the Peking Government is taking stringent methods to suppress both. China, once a land of mystery and isolation, now has telegraph wires everywhere, railroads, thousands of factories, more than 6,000,000 children in school, motor busses, plans for long distance telephones, plans for an air-service, a bank run by women only, 12,000 miles of good motor roads and a good roads association with 100,000 members and so on. Given sufficient time and freedom from interference, China will be able to overcome her present difficulties and come out victorious as a united and democratic nation.

Into this pleasant picture of a Chinese paradise as painted by Dr. P. V. Kue, walked Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E. editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, who has been watching Peking politics for a considerable number of years. According to the account appearing in the *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Woodhead's reasons for the Shanghai and China trouble, "were in direct contradiction to the explanation given by Dr. Kue." Mr. Woodhead, in part, said: "The present disturbances are to be attributed mainly to the universal discontent caused by ten years of misrule and civil war. China has not been united since the death of Yuan Shih Kai. She has been preyed upon by the rival militarists and 'self-seeking' politicians, who have cared nothing for the welfare of the Chinese people.

"China never has been a republic. Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the people are illiterate and millions have no idea whether they are living under a monarchy or a democracy. Corruption goes unchecked and lawlessness is growing. More than 1,500,000 men are under arms in China to-day, not in one army, but in 25 armies, none of whose leaders pay any attention to the Central Government.

"China's finances are in a demoralized condition. Taxes are confiscated by the military. Revised trade figures show only ten per cent. increase since 1913. The growth of communications is almost at a standstill. The Chinese will tolerate from their own officials oppression and misrule which would make any westerner see red.

"It is easy to-day as it has been in the past to divert attention from the shortcomings of their own oppressors to fancied grievances against foreign nations."

THE BOYCOTT SPREADS.

HOIHOW NOW AFFECTED.

Hoihow has now decided to boycott British goods. According to a report of a meeting of Chinese merchants, describing themselves as the Foreign Intercourse Relief Association of King Chow and Ngai Chow, held on July 29th, it was decided that no British goods should be imported—except those articles which the Chinese are unable to provide.

The penalty for the importation of banned goods was confiscation of the goods imported, 70 per cent. to be destroyed and the remainder handed back as consolation.

The exportation of cattle, pigs, chickens, ducks, pigeons and eggs for sale to British and Japanese has also been banned and in the event of a merchant being discovered violating this order, the goods will be confiscated and sold. From the proceeds, the merchants will be given 40 per cent. and the remaining 60 per cent. will be contributed to the strike funds.

An order circulated contains a paragraph pointing out that should goods be seized by the "Investigation Department" of the Association or by students, no compensation will be forthcoming.

The Association in the circular refer to the importation of goods per the *Amakusa Maru* and they propose imposing a penalty of $500, on the merchants concerned.

The Association's "order" to the merchants of Hoihow was to become effective on August 4th.

It is further reported that General Tang, who has declared himself anti-Red, has been doing his best to stop the agitation. He has arrested five agitators during the past week or so.



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LIFE OF A DANCING STAR.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE RUSSIAN BALLET.

Captivating Mme. Lydia Sokolova, of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet, who is English despite her stage name, was amused when asked for a glimpse of the inner life of the famous company.

"Really and truly," she said, "there is nothing romantic to tell. Our life is very happy, very absorbing. It is also very hard-worked.

"Rehearsal all the morning and then two performances—that is our programme for ten months in the year.

REST AND STUDY.

"I do not say it is the same every day, for flesh and blood could not stand the strain. But when there is no rehearsal we must practise, though not for too long. If we have no matinée we can rest, and if we are not working in the evening we may, occasionally go out, but generally we stay at home and study a book from the company's library, which accompanies us on our travels.

"While everything possible is done to make us happy, discipline there must be, and there are fines for unpunctuality and absence without due cause. Also for wearing anything out of keeping with the period of the performance or one's rôle.

"I remember that in 'Les Sylphides' married members were not allowed to wear their wedding rings."

"Fines," Mme. Sokolova continued, "go to the library fund, and I fear we secretly rejoice when a member loses a day's pay, for it means a new book!

VALUE OF "TEAM WORK."

"Apart from official regulations we have to discipline ourselves. No late hours for us. To keep fit is a duty we owe not only to the public but to the company. Our success is founded on team work. If one fails to pull his or her weight the whole company suffers.

"The position of a principal," added Mme. Sokolova, "is peculiarly and almost overwhelmingly responsible. Only very occasionally does M. Diaghileff allow an understudy. Therefore the necessity for keeping fit is intensified, and one has to make light of ailments or injuries which would justify an actress in leaving things to her understudy."

Asked to what injuries ballet dancers were especially susceptible, Mme. Sokolova said:

"Sprains and strains of all kinds, which mostly occur in 'character' parts. The movements of the classical ballet are set, traditional, but in 'character' parts one has more scope. In the middle of a dance, perhaps, one has an inspiration for a new step. The brain telegraphs the message to the muscles, but they do not all respond simultaneously and something has to give. Cold weather greatly increases the liability to torn ligaments or strained muscles.

"Then there are the sore heels induced by new shoes. Our shoes are short-lived, and the process of breaking in new ones is painful."

CARE IN DIETING.

With regard to diet, Mme. Sokolova said that naturally highly indigestible foods, heavy meals immediately before a performance had to be avoided, and added, "but we require plenty of good, nourishing food, and in reason we eat and drink what we like, making lunch our principal meal whenever possible.

"There is another way," she continued, "in which we discipline ourselves. We have to learn to submit not only to the critics in front, but to the far sterner judgment of ourselves and our colleagues. The performance that may pass muster from in front does not go unchallenged behind. It is part of our family life to criticise each other and nobody would dream of resenting it.

"I have given you the other side of the popular picture of a dancer's life. It is well it should be understood, for so many English girls seem to wish to follow in my footsteps."

BARONET ENGAGED AT 72.

SIR ROBERT WILMOT TO MARRY FOR THE THIRD TIME.

Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart, of Binfield-grove, Bracknel, the well-known race-horse owner and trainer, who has just turned 72 years of age, is to marry for the third time, the bride to be being Mrs. Charles Potter, of Villa Massolin, Roquebrune, France.

Sir Robert was first married in 1880 to Lady Flora Mildred North, a sister of the seventh Earl of Guilford, by whom he had one daughter. His wife died in 1885. Three years later he married Eleanor Georgina, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Hare, niece of the third Earl of Listowel, and of this marriage there were two daughters. Sir Robert has been a widower now for four years. He first became a trainer in the early 'nineties, and has been prominently associated with the Turf ever since.

Sir Robert owns a steeplechase course at Hawthorn Hill, and breeds and trains his own horses. He has for some time been assisted by two daughters who have ridden many training gallops.

THE WIFE THAT FAILED.

PARIS HUSBAND'S REMARKABLE ACTION.

There is in Paris a disappointed husband. What distinguishes him from others is that he does not mind who knows it. He has gone to the Courts to extract from his parents-in-law compensation for "having deceived him as to the qualities of his wife." Such things, of course, have been. The leading case is that of Laban and Jacob, who, poor man, was so far deceived as to the qualities of his bride that he was married to the elder sister instead of the younger. The Victorian poet assures us that this is the common lot of man: "With Rachel we lie down at evening, behold, in the morning 'tis Leah," or, as the vernacular has it, "no man marries the woman he wants." But in England it is generally thought that this is one of the inevitable risks of life.

The resources of our law have seldom been invoked on the direct issue that a wife is not what she was expected to be. Whether the French system contains any special provisions for such cases we are not advised. But apparently not, for the suit is described as without precedent, and the husband appears to rely upon general principles, such as breach of warranty and false pretences by the parents, rather than any particular article of the code. He pleads that before marriage his wife was no better than she should have been, that her parents not merely knew of this, but connived at it, encouraged it, and never said a word to him about it. This is a state of things which we have several times met in old plays and novels, but we suspect that it goes better as a tragedy than as a case for damages.

Not unknown to dramatists, either, is the theme of a wife falsely accused of misconduct before the wedding day. It would clearly be wrong to offer any opinion as to which of these classes includes the lady in Paris. But the husband has other grounds of complaint. "Contrary to the information given to him before marriage," he pleads, "the family into which he married contains some most undesirable characters." This we readily believe. What family does not? But what would the man have? Will he require that a wife shall bring him relations-in-law whom he will love, like, or even approve? It is preposterous. Even in marriage a man has no right to expect miracles.

But this persistent fellow argues that if he had known in his bachelorhood what he knows now he would never have married the girl, and if he had not married her he would have saved a lot of money. This money, therefore, he requires from her parents. A suspicion that he will not get it is strong within us. But he is an interesting man. He ought not to be in the Courts. He ought to be in a museum.—*The Times.*

A LADIES' SHAKESPEARE.

THE BARD REVISED BY EAGER FEMINISTS.

Sir James Barrie has been inspired to announce the publication of a new edition of an earlier dramatist, to be called "The Ladies' Shakespeare."

In this text, revised and arranged by faithful feminists according to their convictions of the intention of the author, the action and conversation of the "glorious creatures" who are the women of Shakespeare will be purged of their "excessive subservience to the old enemy," man. Unregenerate men have thought that Shakespeare's faith in the inherent superiority of women is quite sufficiently obvious in the plays as they stand. If ever there was a man who believed in his heart that the grey mare was the better horse, surely it was he who set up Portia against Bassanio, Viola against Orsino, Imogen against Posthumus, Cleopatra against Anthony, and, for that matter Lady Macbeth against the Thane of Cawdor. But some people are never satisfied, and we have no doubt that Sir James is correctly informed in believing the feminists to be among them.

"The Taming of the Shrew" is, of course, the crux of the question. Sensitive critics hardly know what to do about it. There is Mr. John Masefield, for instance, who thinks that it must have an "ironic philosophical intention," that Shakespeare is really giving us "the tragedy that occurs when a manly spirit is born into a woman's body," and that Katharine's speech about "thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper" is the "melancholy clap-trap" of a broken woman. Such are the disconcerting results of a determination to take thinks seriously.

Sir James Barrie, as a Scot, is able to see that there is a joke somewhere. His theory of the play is that "Katharine was really fooling Petruchio all the time." She teased Petruchio into carrying her off before the wedding breakfast because her father could not afford one. When Petruchio thought he was sending her to bed without her supper she had some cold chicken waiting for her. To our taste, these suggestions show too much of the besetting ambition of the theatre to improve upon Shakespeare with explanatory "business." Sir James Barrie has a glimpse of the truth, though not, we submit, of the whole truth. Katharine was fooling Petruchio, but Petruchio knew that just as well as Sir James does, and both of them were fooling everybody who insists on taking them seriously and being mournful and modern about "a fine, free, fearless spirit dragged down."

In short, "The Taming of the Shrew" is a farce, and the whole mystery of it is that Katharine never was a shrew and never was tamed.—*The Daily Telegraph.*

DRESSMAKERS' ANXIETY.

IS THE LINE OF FASHION CHANGING?

[BY ELIZABETH CHESTER.]

These are anxious days for those behind the scenes of dressmaking. There is a quality almost psychic in the "make up" of the real dress artists, and they feel in their bones that the time is approaching when the lines of fashion must change.

The frocks that are short and straight have had a long run for their money. New standards of dressing are overdue for many reasons. Productive industry cannot flourish when fashion is so parsimonious in the matter of its fabrics, and the art of the designer pines for greater freedom.

A problem this for the dressmakers to ponder over. They fear their scissors may take a wrong turning. To plunge into new paths before the time is ripe is to court failure. To pause too long on fashion's narrow road means that they run the risk of being "left."

And so they are waiting and watching and wondering, knowing full well that sooner or later some more daring maker of fashions will make a definite move. They are not, however, pursuing a policy of inactivity. The mid-season modes have told their own story to those who can read the trend of fashion in cut and line.

Dresses are getting fuller, though often the extra width is cleverly concealed. The godet effect, of course, is assertive and the fulness it gives apparent, but when, instead of the outward flare, the designer has resorted to the inverted pleat which is practically invisible, the skirt gains half a yard or more in width without unduly proclaiming the fact.

THE STEALTHY INCH.

The procedure in regard to length is even more wary. It is a case of the stealthy inch added, of uneven hem lines, and when the evening mode is in question of the fringed border. It is not likely that women will be asked all of a sudden to cover a foot or so of that amazing length of rose-biege leg which is at once so delightfully youthful looking and so void of distinction. The change will be gradual, but it is coming none the less.

Observe the recent phases of silhouette—the perfectly straight unbroken line, then the godet pleats that gave a little fulness. More obvious was the flared coat, and now, on the eve of a between season period, when the fashion designers indulge in trial flights, the skirt is billowing out, and bouffant gangings have the effect of raising the waist-line. This is really an illusion, for the waist is still cut long, but the trimming alters the perspective. It is these full skirts that are indulging in the extra inch or two which may be the thin end of the longer skirt wedge! One artistic creator has been making full frocks all the season, but she always cultivates the picture note, and it is to the more conventional models that importance attaches.

The vogue of diaphanous fabrics, of organdie, chiffon and lace, which look their best when worn full over a lighter under-dress, has made for this greater fulness; but even crêpe de chine in the latest Paris models is often arranged into a full skirt composed of innumerable godet pleats, the effect being that of a modified version of an old-fashioned ballet skirt.

DRESS LENGTHS.

Another interesting model, this time in chiffon, has a very full skirt surmounted by a waist frill, a sort of basque about six inches deep, which joins on the still long bodice.

So watch the line of fashion, you who follow but do not make the models, and when you buy your dress lengths of silk and other fabrics in the sales don't cut your measure too fine. The extra fabric will always make a scarf should the prophets be mistaken and fashion's line remain stationary.

"MOKES" ON THEIR METTLE.

COSTERS' ANNUAL DONKEY SHOW.

The entries for the annual Costers and Street Traders' Donkey Show, held in Kensington Palace Field on July 6th, totalled six donkeys and twenty-seven ponies. Queen Alexandra's Challenge Cup for the best donkey was won by Hester, a jenny, owned by William Page. With the cup went £5 and an ostrich feather for the wife of the owner.

Mike, the property of A. Newman, won the Duchess of Somerset's Cup and £2, the winning owner's wife receiving three ostrich feathers in the racing colours of the Earl of Lonsdale presented by the Countess of Lonsdale. An unnamed donkey, owned by John Leith, won the Major Sir Gerald Fowler Burton's Cup and £2 for his owner, with an ostrich feather for the owner's wife. Mrs. Baron Harriss's Challenge Cup for the donkey with the best-kept feet was won, with £1 1s. by Johnny, owned by Arthur Wilson; while the Evelyn Montague Challenge Cup and £3, for ponies, was won by Charles Bullen's Tiddler.

Lady Lawrence, who distributed the prizes, was presented with a bouquet of sweet peas by a tiny coster boy in "pearlies," who received in return an ostrich feather, which he stuck in his hat-band before strutting off to join his mother.



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MORE TAXES—LESS TRADE.

HOW MONEY IS DIVERTED FROM INDUSTRY.

Even in a nation so famed as ours for its political common sense and self-governing capacity there are probably only a few thousand thinkers who contribute much towards what is called public opinion, states "A Financial Observer," in the *Daily Mail*.

If I were asked to select the reform most certain to save us from ruin and restore us to prosperity, it would be the conversion of our few thousand active thinkers to right views on political economy, and especially to a clear perception not only of the limited good but also of the unlimited harm that a Government can do.

Any Government can ruin a country. No Government has the power by an equally rapid process to rebuild the prosperity it has destroyed. The first duties of a Government are to maintain peace abroad and security at home and to take care that all the necessary services—defence, police, education, roads, public health, and so on—are administered with efficiency and economy.

It sounds very simple; but in practice nothing is more difficult. Every public department naturally wants to spend as much public money as possible. A vast army of public servants is always pressing for less work and more pay. Outside this fortunate class is a crowd who want to be admitted into the happy circle of privilege and pension.

AT THE STATE'S EXPENSE.

Then there are the philanthropists, each of whom runs his own special hobby for relieving distress at the public expense. There are employers who want a subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers. And last, there is Labour, which asks the State to raise wages and shorten hours, forgetting that the State cannot compel any employer to carry on at a loss or to pay higher wages than he can afford.

In short, everyone sees his own advantage in State aid and ignores the disadvantages and sufferings which State aid for him will cause to others. You increase the numbers employed by the public authorities, and you diminish by a corresponding increase of taxes and rates the volume of private employment.

You may continue the process indefinitely until the crash comes. It comes when the burden of taxes and rates becomes insupportable, and it may take the form of a violent revolution. Unable to extract a sufficient revenue by taxes, the Government is forced either to dismiss its servants or to borrow. When borrowing fails it resorts to paper money. Private property invested in public securities is confiscated. Public bankruptcy follows. In the last ten years we have seen this process begun and completed in Russia, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. It is more than half-way through in several others.

Britain has escaped the worst, but we have escaped only by the skin of our teeth: and we have not learnt the lesson. The present conditions of trade—the backward slip since Christmas—are a warning that we have not recovered and, what is worse, that we are not recovering from the war.

DRAINING BUSINESS DRY.

May I prove my broad conclusion by simple arithmetic and logic?

1.—The number of unemployed in Great Britain is much larger, and the volume of our exports and imports is much smaller, than before the war.

2.—These two facts are obviously connected and they must be due to some new and unfavourable conditions.

3.—In 1913 the British Government took out of the pockets of the people and spent on Army, Navy, Debt, Civil Services, and so on rather less than £200,000,000 sterling. This year the British Government has provided for an expenditure of £800,000,000. After allowing for the decreased purchasing power of the £, we are still confronted with the fact that taxation is nearly three times as heavy. The total amount of local rates, which was £79,000,000 before the war, has risen to £161,000,000.

No precise method exists for determining the total national income out of which rates and taxes have to be paid. But we shall probably be minimising the change if we assume that the proportion of his income which a British citizen pays in taxes and rates has risen (on an average) from 10 per cent. in 1913 to 22 per cent. this year.

4.—The total expenditure on pensions, doles, and poor rates is enormously larger than in 1913.

5.—Many tariffs, including that of India, have been raised against British manufactures.

6.—Owing to an enormous increase of war debt the public credit has declined. In 1913 the average price of Consols was about 73. In May of this year it was about 56½.

These seem to be the important factors which have changed since 1913. If so, these must be the causes of bad trade and unemployment.

If this argument is correct, our present troubles must be largely due to this enormous increase of public expenditure and public debt, of national taxes and local rates.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

The home market is impoverished by taxes. Overseas markets are obstructed by tariffs and prohibitions which did not exist eleven years ago. We have located the disease and, knowing the cause, we shall be able to distinguish the poisons which would aggravate the malady from the medicines which would gradually restore the patient to health.

THE RIVER'S MUSIC-HALL.

FALSE NIGHTINGALE AND MOCK CUCKOO.

Father Thames, the oldest Londoner of us all, believes in moving with the times. To-day people insist on amusement. Very well; then Father Thames will amuse you.

But his entertainment—those quaint glimpses of merriment and gaiety in the green freshness of the river country—has one advantage over our music-halls in the crowded heart of the city. It is free. You have just to use your eyes, as you journey up the placid river from Richmond to Oxford, to enjoy the "turns" of Father Thames' music-hall.

You will see them everywhere along the quiet valley as the river steamers plough their way westward.

THE ACROBAT OF THE BOAT.

First you may see Bert Lee.

Bert Lee is the funny fellow who performs amazing stunts in a boat off Eel Pie Island. He will stand on his head in the boat and rock it from side to side with his hands whilst so doing! He will do some of the strangest tricks, and achieve the queerest antics, that you ever saw a man do with a skiff.

Should you chance to pass a regatta on the river as you journey onward, you may see this clever son of a noted race of watermen amusing the gay crowd.

At Molesey Lock comes the next of Father Thames' music-hall turns.

As you sit on the steamer, waiting patiently for the water to rise or fall, you suddenly hear, as from a tree close by, the beautiful song of a nightingale!

PERFECT MIMICRY.

You sit entranced by the glorious melody. You gaze up into the leafy branches of the riverside trees, hoping to catch a glimpse of the songster.

But it isn't a nightingale. It is a man who stands close to the trunk of a tree, mimicking the nightingale's song. He does it perfectly. Even I, who have heard the bird so many times, was deceived, until I saw the man on the bank.

The acrobatic turn takes place at Sunbury. The stern authorities have issued notices forbidding anyone to climb on the girders of the bridge near the lock: but the boys of Sunbury take no heed of authorities. You will see them standing on their heads on the narrow ledge, with the chilly water just below, while a comrade ashore collects the pennies you throw.

THE CUCKOO WHO ISN'T.

And then comes the cuckoo.

At Marlow Bridge you will hear his mocking note—even if the month is August or September. But, like the nightingale, he is a fraud. The cuckoo, in private life, is a blind old man who sits under a tree on the Marlow side of the bridge, and can mimic the call of many birds.

But perhaps the most thrilling and surprising turn on the river is provided by the young and daring Etonians, out in boats between Windsor and Monkey Island. They compete fiercely for the honour of passing the closest across the bow of your steamer in a way that annoys the captain, thrills the passengers, upsets nervous ladies, and makes all the other Eton oarsmen within sight laugh joyfully.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

SEA DANGER AT FRESHWATER BAY.

Inhabitants of the Isle of Wight may wake up one morning to find that part of the island has been inundated and cut off from the rest. The sea threatens to break through at Freshwater Bay and join up with the river flowing into the Solent, cutting off the western portion of the island, states the *Daily Express*.

When the Hampshire Archæological Association visited the spot recently, Mr. George Colenutt, F.G.S., of Ryde, who has made a special study of coast erosion locally, said that the possibility of the sea breaking through was not remote if a southerly gale was accompanied by high tide.

"If the sea broke through," he said, "the fall of the land and the difference in the height of the water in the Channel and Solent would cause a huge inrush of sea inundating the whole valley and involving public water and sewerage works, railway and much private property.

"The rapid advance of the sea is due to the wicked folly of the Government seventy years ago in removing large quantities of the natural shingle barrier for building forts at the entrance to the Solent, thus exposing the soft bed of the foreshore to the action of the waves.

"The concrete esplanade has been almost completely demolished by the waves during the past five years, and only a narrow strip of shingle now holds back the sea. Local authorities have appealed to the Government for help to erect protective works, but without result."

BOXING THEN—AND NOW.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN OF THE RING.

When the referee of a thousand fights sets out to tell sportsmen what is wrong with British boxing to-day, boxers and their backers would do well to ponder his criticism.

The referee is Mr. Bernard John Angle, whose name for many years was almost synonymous with that of the National Sporting Club. He was a boxer himself before he was a referee. He dates his first connection with the ring from the time when, at the age of eight, he shook hands with the redoubtable Tom Sayers; and he speaks from experience as well as observation when he declares that the no less famous Jem Mace was the "cleverest man of any weight that ever fought in a ring, either with gloves or bare knuckles. I have boxed with him, so I ought to know." From Sayers to Dempsey and from Mace to Carpentier, who "was never a really great boxer": he has seen them all in the ring. He certainly ought to know.

Out of his memories of famous boxers and other sportsmen Mr. Angle has made a book.* Out of his long experience he is competent to compare the boxer of to-day with the earlier champions of the prize ring, and the comparison is not favourable to the former, who, with his backers, comes in for some hard hitting. "I am not a worshipper of the modern boxer. With a few exceptions he does not know his business as he ought to know it," declares the old referee, who finds the fundamental cause of the deterioration of the boxer in the big purse.

The big purse, he says, "has brought thousands of patrons to the game who hardly know the difference between a boxing glove and a bar of soap. The result is that nearly everything has to be made subservient to the ignorance of these people and their appetite for sensation. The referee who disqualified a man to-day, unless for a very obvious foul, would very likely meet with a hostile reception."

And again, Mr. Angle, with his memories of the days when hard hitting was more the fashion, ought to know what he is talking about when he says tersely that "the average modern boxer will not learn how to hit. . . . In his opinion the best way to wield the padded human fist in boxing is by means of wild swings and hooks, thereby courting damage to the hands. The straight left—or 'one of nothing,' as we termed it—and good footwork have practically vanished."

Another point on which Mr. Angle criticises modern ring practice is the tendency of the boxer to go to his corner with a train of attendants.

"Two men to each principal are quite sufficient for all practical purposes, no matter what may be at stake, and if we also allow an adviser, or manager, to each contestant—it seems that the modern boxer cannot rely on his own wits to tell him what to do—we have eight men all told in the ring, which is, to say the least of it, asking for confusion. At a recent contest one of the principals had six seconds and an "adviser" in his corner—a perfectly absurd arrangement, and one, I feel sure, that contributed to this boxer's undoing."

Fashions change in boxing as in everything else; but the old boxer does not easily change with them.—K.

*—"My Sporting Memories." By Bernard John Angle. Holden. 10s. 6d.

OLD VAUXHALL MEMORIES.

HALE AND HEARTY PEER OF NINETY ONE.

"I shall be riding in the Row again next month, but at present the weather is too infernally cold." So Lord Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester, who is aged ninety-one, and looks on the right side of seventy, declared when discussing with a *Morning Post* representative recently the changes that he had seen in London and its ways in the last seven decades.

"I shall have to get another horse," he went on. "I have just given mine away to my granddaughter. The Row is scarcely what it was! The women are appalling nowadays; too much stocking showing during the day, and too much all round in the evenings. And their smoke too much. I lectured some of them on dress recently. They assured me that in these times there is no such thing made as a flannel petticoat.

"The young women don't mean any harm, though, and London is no worse than when I knew it as a lad in my twenties.

"The Haymarket was open all night then, so were all the public-houses; there were Vauxhall Gardens to go to, and plenty of places to dance and hear music up till breakfast time. I wonder what the young fellows of to-day would say to kite-flying matches in the Green Park?"

The Chichester family came originally of Devon stock. Then they went to Ireland, and it is their boast that they "made Belfast." Recalling the seasons which he spent shooting and fishing in Ireland, Lord Henry Chichester mentioned that sometimes his companion was an uncle who was a famous duellist. "On three occasions he killed his man," he remarked. "I myself called out a certain

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

Peer not so very long ago, but he sheltered himself behind the law."

"During the Crimea," he added, "I was at Aldershot, a captain in the Militia—Queen's Royal Antrim Rifles."

Lord Henry Chichester gives no prescription for living until ninety. "I don't care what I eat, drink, or smoke," he said. "However, here is a piece of advice, 'Don't bet.' I lost £30 this afternoon."

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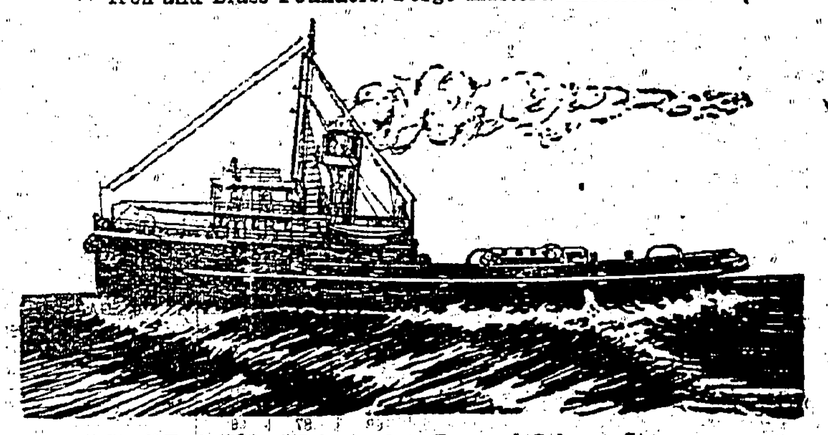
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG [64

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 14th.

Java, Dutch str., 2,211 tons, Capt. Y. Spearver, from Singapore and Hankow, with a cargo of kerosene oil, lying at A.P.C. wharf, Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Namwah, Portuguese str., 117 tons, Capt. C. Pimentak from Tongane, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15, Tai Sing.

Pelleas, British str., 4,340 tons, Capt. J. P. Jones, from Barry and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A32, B. & S.

Telemachus, British str., 4,340 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, with a general cargo and rice, lying at buoy No. B20, Wm. Fat Shing.

August 15th.

Theodora Maru, Japanese str., 2,392 tons, Capt. S. Nakamura, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6, Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Dryden, American str., 3,567 tons, Capt. C. T. Kight, from New Orleans and Foochow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters, A.O.I.

Haitan, British str., 1,185 tons, Capt. F. V. Bear, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39, Cheung Hoo Co.

Katori Maru, Japanese str., 9,127 tons, Capt. K. Okamoto, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1, N.Y.K.

Kwai Sang, British str., 1,475 tons, Capt. N. W. Cortlandt from Bangkok and Swatow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. B32, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lee Hoa, Chinese str., 540 tons, Capt. Fan Mui, from Macao, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A11, Wa On S.S. Co.

Lee Sang, British str., 352 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Haiphong, with cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C35, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tatsuta Maru, Japanese str., 1,291 tons, Capt. T. Ishizaki, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C10, O.S.K.

August 16th.

Chusan, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. C. MacAdam, from Tsingtau, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12, B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 16th.

Albert Ogden, for Shanghai.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Hangpoo, for Newchwang.
Hoihow, for Macao.
Hung Hwa, for Amoy.
Iris, for Miri.
Katori Maru, for Singapore.
Kut Sang, for Yokohama.
Phanwah, for Saigon.
President Wilson, for Shanghai.
Schelde, for Saigon.
Surat, for Singapore.
Tjisalak, for Batavia.
Tonkin, for Haiphong.
Tyndareus, for Kobe.

August 16th.

Hozan Maru, for Swatow.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The total number of vessels in the harbour on Saturday at 9 a.m. was 92, of which 51 were British.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday, there were nine arrivals, of which four were British, one French, one Spanish, one Portuguese, one Japanese, and one Chinese. Departures totalled seven.

Vessels arriving for the period under review were the s.s. *Hanghow* from Rangoon and Shanghai; the s.s. *Chusan* from Hankow and Chinkiang; the s.s. *Pelias* from Barry and Singapore; the s.s. *Telemachus* from Saigon; the s.s. *Tonkin* from Haiphong; the s.s. *Y Lope*; *Y Lope* from Sorrietta and Manila; the s.s. *Nawah* from Touranc; and the s.s. *Katori Maru* from Yokohama and Shanghai.

Mails were entered by the s.s. *Hong Inwa*, the s.s. *Pelias*, the s.s. *Telemachus*, the s.s. *Tonkin* and the s.s. *Katori Maru*. All vessels reported encountering good weather *en route* to Hongkong.

Vessels departing for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday were the s.s. *Tokushima Maru* for Singapore; the s.s. *Tenyo* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Kafiristan* for Vancouver; the s.s. *Samarang Maru* for Batavia; the s.s. *Y Lope*; *Y Lope* for Yokohama and the s.s. *Hugo Maru* for Shanghai. Vessels clearing were the s.s. *Sang Ho* for Kwong Chow Wan and the s.s. *West Kader* for Manila.

Vessels arriving later on Saturday were the s.s. *Haitan* from Singapore and Hoihow; the s.s. *Kwai Sang* from Bangkok; the s.s. *Oberon Maru* from Sourabaya and Balikpapan and the s.s. *Iris Maru* from Singapore and Hoihow.

The river steamer service to Macao continues as usual, all the boats now running in change with each other. The s.s. *Sui An* resumed running to the Portuguese port yesterday. The s.s. *Haitan* also left yesterday for Swatow.

The s.s. *Haska Maru* is due to-morrow with papers from Europe *vid* Negapatam (London, July 18th) and the P. & O. s.s. *Narkunda* on Thursday with Home mail.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

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Mr D. E. Wood
Mr R. E. Wood
Mr H. S. Zumvalt

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 16th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.64	29.63	29.62
Temperature ...	87	82	89
Humidity ...	68	87	66
Wind Direction...	SW.	WSW	SSW
" Force ...	4	3	4
Weather ...	C	O	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hightest open-air Temperature on 15th ... 89
Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th ... 82

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1924.

Revised by the Members.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Sunking (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due on or about Sept. 4th.
Talthora (B.I. & Apear), due August 17th.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 17th	6.01 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
" 18th	6.01 "	6.53 "
" 19th	6.02 "	6.52 "
" 20th	6.02 "	6.51 "
" 21st	6.02 "	6.51 "
" 22nd	6.03 "	6.50 "
" 23rd	6.03 "	6.49 "
" 24th	6.03 "	6.48 "
" 25th	6.03 "	6.47 "
" 26th	6.04 "	6.46 "
" 27th	6.04 "	6.45 "
" 28th	6.04 "	6.44 "
" 29th	6.04 "	6.43 "
" 30th	6.05 "	6.42 "
" 31st	6.05 "	6.41 "

The China Navigation Company's s.s. *Hangyang* was announced for sailing for Newchwang yesterday, and the s.s. *Luchow*, which entered in the Harbour Office report 64 hands, of whom five were Americans, 22 Russian and the remaining 37 Asiatics, was also down for sailing for Swatow and Shanghai to-day at 1 p.m. The *Ninghai* is scheduled to sail for Shanghai and Tientsin to-morrow at 5 p.m. The Douglas steamer *Haining* is advertising to sail to-day at 3 p.m. for Foochow only. The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Kut Sang* sailed on Saturday for Kobe and Yokohama and the next sailing will be the s.s. *Nam Sang* for Straits and Calcutta on Wednesday, August 26th. The s.s. *Surat* (Bank Line) also left on Saturday for Mauritius and South Africa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Future Sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Quebec	Due Southampton
Empress Asia	Aug. 20	Sept. 7	Empress France	Sept. 19	Sept. 23
Empress Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 21	Empress Scotland	Sept. 30	Oct. 7
Empress Russia	Sept. 17	Oct. 5	Empress France	Oct. 14	Oct. 21

Choice of accommodation on these ATLANTIC steamers actually held for sale in offices at ports of call in the Orient.

FOUR TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY FROM VANCOUVER STOP-OVER ALLOWED AT ALL POINTS.
Standard Sleeping Cars—Compartments—Drawing-Room Dining Cars
Canadian Pacific HOTELS at VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL and QUEBEC
DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued at all Canadian Pacific Offices—Payable Everywhere.
BAGGAGE INSURANCE sold at all Canadian Pacific Offices.

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Empress Canada	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Empress Russia	Sept. 12	Sept. 14

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: CAGANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS. [15

N.Y.K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.$140, G.$120, G.$110
KAGA MARU Thursday, 27th Aug., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 29th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 12th Sept., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
DAKAR MARU Monday, 21st Sept.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
TOBA MARU Monday, 14th Sept.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 19th August
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd September
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
MAYEBASHI MARU Friday, 11th September
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KAMAKURA MARU Monday, 31st Aug.
JAVA.
BENGAL MARU Sunday, 6th Sept.
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.
RANGOON MARU Tuesday, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Thursday, 20th August
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
VICTORIA MARU Friday, 21st Aug.
TSURUGA MARU Saturday, 22nd Aug.
SUWA MARU Monday, 24th Aug.
OSAKA MARU Tuesday, 25th Aug.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Central Nos. 202 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager. [5

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR: SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO: GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.		
"PFALZ"	25th August	14th October, 1925
"SCHLESIEN"	15th September	—
"TRIER"	10th October	14th November, "
"SAARBRUECKEN" ...	7th November	12th December, "
"COBLENZ" ...	5th December	12th January, 1926
? ? ?	2nd January	—
"FULDA"	30th January	7th March, "
"DRESDEN" ...	27th February	4th April, "
"TRIER" ...	27th March	1st May, "
"SAARBRUECKEN" ...	24th April	29th May, "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 4557.
3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. Agents, HONGKONG. [32

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday,	26th Aug., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via KOBE	"HOSANG"	Wednesday,	2nd Sept., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday,	8th Sept., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"LAISANG"	Friday,	11th Sept. at 7 a.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE—EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE —EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE —EVERY SATURDAY From Bois Pears
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE —EVERY SUNDAY From Bois Pears
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE —EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENSIN LINE —EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE —EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone Central No. 215. [6

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"GLENAMOY" ...	27th Aug.
"GLENGARRY" ...	31st Aug.
"GLENSHANE" ...	22nd Sept.
"GLENAPP" ...	1st Oct.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	15th "
"GLENLUCE" ...	1st Nov.

HOMEWARDS

Vessel.	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ...	23rd Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENIFFER" ...	1st Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3161. [11

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

By STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.
(22 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.F.S.B. "WEST FARALON" Due Hongkong 18th August. Leave Hongkong 20th August.
U.S.S.B. "WEST CAJOOT" Due Hongkong 5th Sept. Leave Hongkong 7th Sept.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.F.S.F. "WEST JESTER" Due Hongkong 25th August. Leave Hongkong 26th August.

TO SINGAPORE, AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 6th Sept. Leave Hongkong 7th Sept.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, Inc.
General Agent,
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlement.

1st Floor, Queen's Building
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Res. Agent,
Phone: Central 3008.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostock, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "GEMMA" 31st Aug., 1925
S.S. "ZOSMA" Beginning of Oct., "

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ZOSMA" 23rd Aug., 1925
S.S. "OOSTKERK" 20th Sept., "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents,
Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building [8

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.
S.S. FUERST BUELOW due here — on 18th Aug.

NEXT SAILINGS FOR EUROPE,
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
M.V. ERMLAND — — on 20th Aug.

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to

Canton:—CARLOWITZ & Co.
Macao:—A. A. DE MELLO.
Swatow:—ROESE BROS.
Amoy:—C. MARTENS.
Foochow:—SIEMSSEN & KROHN

JEBSEN & CO.,
12 Pedder Street.
Tel. C. 2225. [18

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "MERTON HALL" via Suez Canal 19th August
s.s. "MALVERNIAN" " 19th September

BOSTON NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

m.v. "ELMBANK" via Suez Canal 1st September

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s "CITY OF MADRID" 9th August
For Havre, London, Dunkirk, & Hamburg.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

s.s. "SURAT" Middle August
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and *Vice Versa*.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791. [13

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
Joint Service of the
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "MERTON HALL" via Suez Canal 19th August
s.s. "LAOMEDON" via Suez Canal 26th August
s.s. "PELEUS" via Suez Canal 7th Sept.
s.s. "MALVERNIAN" via Suez Canal 19th Sept.

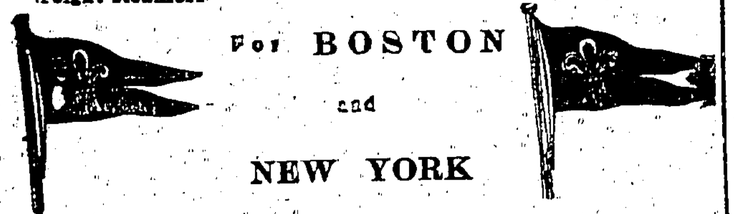
Steamers proceed via Suez Cana or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.
13

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" 18th August, 1925

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building. 21

Telephone Central 3167
Telegrams Furness.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital warrant every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

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English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak S.W.2, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by Leading Chemists.

PODOS MANUFACTURED BACK FOR LONDON AND HONGKONG, AND SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, ETC. ON ARRIVAL. PODOS REMOVES ALL CORNS, CALLOUSES, BUNIONS, ETC. PAINLESSLY AND QUICKLY. PRICE 2/6 PER BOTTLE, POST FREE.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,813	19th Aug. Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug. Noon	Marseilles & London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	29th Aug	Marseilles, Casa Blanca, L'don., Antwerp & Hamburg
"JEYPORE"	5,318	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang Colombo & B'bay.
"NARKUNDA"	16,227	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Port Soudan, Marseilles, London & Antwerp bay.
"NAGPORE"	5,293	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,128	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	15th Oct.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	6,812	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"KHIVA"	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	10th Dec.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th D..	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
		1926	
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA–APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,936	19th Aug. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,006	19th Sept.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	26th Sept.	do.
"TAIREA"	7,923	2nd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

* "TANDA"	6,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	

* s.s. "TANDA" will also call at Iloilo and Port Sibulan.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kotamoungan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver [San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"NARKUNDA"	16,227	20th Aug.	Shanghai.
"GAIRSOPPA"	5,237	22nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	1st Sept.	Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,128	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAIREA"	79,33	7th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,696	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,125	2nd Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	14th Nov.	Shai., Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	9005	28th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
		1926	
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 3½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

*HAICHING Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Wednesday, 12th August, at 1 p.m.
*HAINING Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Monday, 17th August, at 3 p.m.
*For Foochow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAICHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of $50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SHANGHAI "LUCHOW" — On 18th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "NINGHAI" — On 18th Aug., 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 32. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from New Zealand and Australian Ports are informed that all general Cargo for Hongkong by S.S. "CHANGSHA" has been Discharged at Manila and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" due Hongkong, 14th AUGUST, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong 12th August, 1925. Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR MANILA BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" Sails 2nd Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.S. "ESQUILINO Sails 26th Aug.
S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only) Sails 10th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails 12th Sept.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" Sails 7th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails 31st Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. UMSINGA sails 1st September
S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1038. Agents. 17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
	1925	1925	1925
PAUL LECAT	— "	— "	1st Sept., "
AMBOISE	17th July, "	18th Aug., "	15th Sept., "
CHANTILLY	31st July, "	1st Sept., "	29th Sept., "
PORTHOS	14th Aug. "	15th Sept., "	13th Oct., "
	28th Aug., "	29th Sept., "	27th Oct., "
ANGKOR	11th Sept., "	13th Oct., "	10th Nov., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class Steamers: 1st Class.....£ 95. 0s. 0d. | 2nd "£ 63. 0s. 0d.
B Class Steamers: 1st Class..... £ 81. 0s. 0d. | 2nd "£ 50. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

s.s. " " ending for HAVRE ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about
s.s. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 20th August.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
3, Queen's Rd
Telephone Central 740
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. 18

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.
The Radio Office will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

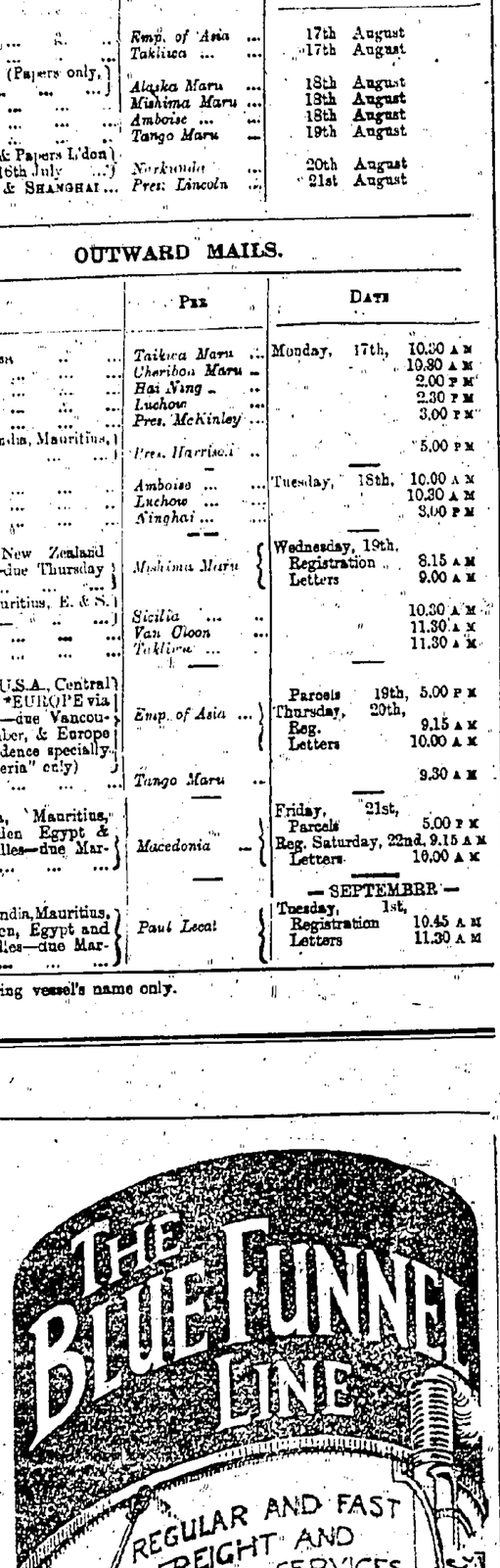
INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Manila	*Emp. of Asia* ...	17th August
Japan	*Takliwa*	17th August
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only, London, 16th July)	*Alaska Maru* ...	18th August
Japan	*Mishima Maru* ...	18th August
Saigon	*Amboise*	18th August
Australia & Manila	*Tango Maru* ...	19th August
Europe via Suez, Letters & Papers L'don) 22rd July, and Parcels, 16th July ...)	*Norkunda* ...	20th August
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Pres. Lincoln* ...	21st August

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Taiwan Maru* ...	Monday, 17th,	10.30 A M
Japan	*Cheribon Maru* ...		10.30 A M
Foochow	*Hai Ning*		2.00 P M
Swatow	*Luchow* ...		2.30 P M
Manila	*Pres. McKinley* ...		3.00 P M
Manila, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa	*Pres. Harrison* ...		5.00 P M
Shanghai and Japan	*Amboise*	Tuesday, 18th,	10.00 A M
Swatow	*Luchow*		10.30 A M
Shanghai	*Ninghai*		3.00 P M
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 20th August	*Mishima Maru*	Wednesday, 19th, Registration Letters	8.15 A M 9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa and Bombay	*Sicilia*		10.30 A M
Straits	*Van Oloon* ...		11.30 A M
*Straits and Calcutta	*Takliwa*		11.30 A M
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 7th September, & Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	*Emp. of Asia* ...	Parcels 19th, Thursday, 20th, Reg. Letters	5.00 P M 9.15 A M 10.00 A M
Japan	*Tango Maru* ...		9.30 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Sept.	*Macedonia* ...	Friday, 21st, Parcels Reg. Saturday, 22nd, Letters	5.00 P M 9.15 A M 10.00 A M
		—SEPTEMBER—	
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Oct.	*Paul Lecat*	Tuesday, 1st, Registration Letters	10.45 A M 11.30 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.



LONDON SERVICE.

"ANTENOR"	25th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"PERSEUS"	8th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"EUMAEUS"	22nd Sept.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"HELENUS"	6th Oct.	Marseilles, London Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TALTHYBIUS"	23rd Aug.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TYDEUS"	13th Sept.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

"ACHILLES"	23rd Sept.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOCTETES"	20th Oct.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON"	28th Aug.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"PELEUS"	7th Sept.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"TEUCER"	28th Sept.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR"	25th Aug.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	21st Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	18th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	16th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	13th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents. [16A

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 15th, 1925.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	— 2/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	— 2/4 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	— —
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	— 2/4⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 2/4⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	— 2/3
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	— 1.215
Credits, 4 months' sight	— 1.215
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand...	— 56⅛
Credits, at 30 days' sight	— 55⅞
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	} 154½
Bank Bills, on demand...	
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	} —
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	} nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	
On Yokohama.—On demand	— 187
On Manila.—On demand	— 113⅜
On Singapore.—On demand	— 99⅛
On Batavia.—On demand ...	— 138½
On Haiphong.—On demand	— nom.
On Saigon.—On demand —	... —
On Bangkok.—On demand —	— 80
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	... 28.36
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	— —
Bar Silver, per oz.	— 32 3/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. F. Bell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.
For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Ch. Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [26

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE, DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Etablissement Franco-Chinois,
(Incorporated in France).
5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital	Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves	Frs. 10,790,000

Working fund provided by
The Banque Industrielle de Chine:
Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN
Manager,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [39

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	$40,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	16,278,400.00
Reserve Funds	9,622,435.34

Head Office:—Peking.

Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TSUYEE PEI
Manager.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1921. 38]



* Also packed in Regular 20's & 50's

A-139 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ...	... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund	... £1,200,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England
and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Sourabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

Hongkong Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Frs. 59,667,225.54

Branches:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batsambang	Mengtse	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan and Co French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted
A. LECOUT
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March 1925. [31

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Taiwan Ginko.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,980,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Bangkok, Hodgkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 30th May 1925. [27

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 80,500,00

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia	Kobe	Soerabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Chiangchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
O. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1925. [25

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Netherlands Trading Society.)
BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1905.

Authorized Capital Guilders	150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	20,536,861 (£1,711,405)
Special Reserves	22,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.
24

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Head Office: Hongkong

Established 1912.

Authorised Capital	£1,200,000
Paid Up Capital	£1,078,580
Silver Reserve Fund	$700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on
Current Accounts
2% per annum on daily credit balances of over $100.
Savings
4% annum
Deposits
for 12 months 5% per annum
for 6 " 4% " "
for 3 " 3% " "
on demand 2% " "
Branches
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok and New York.
London Bankers.
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
LOOK POONG SHAN
37] Chief Manager.

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